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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

HENRY C. BOWEN CALLED.

Mr. Beecher's Testimony Materially Corrected.

The Latter Not Responsible for Tilton's Discharge from the "Independent" and "Union."

BOWEN TO CONTINUE TO-DAY.

Stephen Pearl Andrews Divulges Important Information--Mrs. Bradshaw Recalled--She Contradicts Bessie Turner.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Stephen Pearl Andrews drew but a small audience to the scandal trial this morning. The defendant was absent, but Mrs. Beecher was on hand.

Mr. Andrews continued his testimony in substance as follows: I became acquainted with Tilton when he was fifteen years of age, and in 1849 with Henry Ward Beecher. I was present at a gathering in Mrs. Woodhull's house on the occasion referred to; my wife was present that evening; she was a spiritual medium, a person who acted from impressions; she sat beside Mr. Tilton and described his character to him from her perceptions of it; there was no undue familiarities between them. Among those present were Deacon Freeland and his son. I became acquainted with Victoria Woodhull in February, 1870; she was then residing in the Hoffman House; she became a resident of the house in Thirty-eighth street in the summer of 1870; I was in the habit of spending two or three evenings a week at the opening of the house, for about three months when my wife was sick and was absent for her health. After my wife's death, May 6th, 1871, I took up my residence there; there were then in the house Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, Dr. Woodhull (invalid husband of Mrs. Woodhull), Col. Blood, Mrs. Woodhull's father and mother and servants.

The witness was asked who frequented the house during the period of his residence there.

Mr. Evarts objected to the evidence as being improper on the rebuttal.

Mr. Fullerton argued that attempts had been made to cast aspersions on that house, and the Court ruled the witness could answer the question, and he answered: William Orton, Whitelaw Reid, Benjamin F. Butler, Governor George W. Julian, U. S. Prathinghame, Albert Bisbane, Orville Grant, General Dent and others; among the ladies were Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Miss Anthony, Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Phelps, Rose McKinley, Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Gaza, Miss Kirkand others. The time was generally passed at these gatherings in discussions. I recollect when Mr. Tilton became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull, and saw him there. I often saw Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull together, but never observed any undue familiarities between them; she sometimes called him Theodora, and in the spring of 1872 the Woodhull paper was suspended, and was resumed when the scandal article was published (November 2d); the scandal article was composed by Mrs. Woodhull originally; I was myself, in a sense, the author of the article. I contributed to the writing of the article within four or five days of its publication; it was just written in time to rush it through the press, by my house; it came to my house in the form of editorial, but the beginning and end of the article were my compositions; I read the proof of that article at my room; I think I went to the office for them; Mrs. Woodhull and Colonel Blood brought the manuscript to me. Up to this time the story of the scandal was a whisper-ed about one heart of Mrs. Woodhull's allusion to the matter in her speech at Steinway Hall on Monday until Saturday of that week. I set up the Beecher article last. The speech delivered at Boston by Mrs. Woodhull was set up in my office about two months before. I did not print any of these papers from February, 1872, until this paper was published.

BOWEN CALLED AT LAST.

Henry C. Bowen was then called by Mr. Fullerton. He testified: I have lived in Brooklyn for thirty years, and am publisher and proprietor of the *Independent*. I have been acquainted with Theodore Tilton about eighteen or twenty years, and have known Mr. Beecher twenty-eight or thirty years. I remember a note I took from Tilton to Beecher on Monday, December 20, 1870; I delivered this note at the house of James Freeland.

Counsel called witness' attention to Mr. Beecher's testimony that it was at Beecher's request the letter was delivered.

Witness continued: I met Mr. Beecher at Freeland's by appointment, and am positive I delivered the note there about four or five in the afternoon. I did not tell Mr. Beecher that I was ignorant of the contents of this note.

The witness was asked if Mr. Beecher gave him any advice about the retention of Tilton in the *Independent*, which caused a long argument, and the Judge ruled that the witness might answer if Beecher gave him any advice.

The witness said: Beecher did not say anything about discharging Tilton from the *Independent*; I do not remember that anything was said about his retention on the Brooklyn *Union*. Nothing about his fitness as editor or contributor to either paper was said on that occasion.

The witness was asked if anything Beecher said to him had influenced him in removing Tilton from the *Independent*. This was objected to by Mr. Evarts, and another argument issued.

The witness said: At Freeland's house, that night, I presented the letter to Mr. Beecher, he read it and put it in his pocket. I asked him what reply, if any, there was, and he said something like "The man is crazy." He asked my feelings toward Tilton, and I said I was not friendly to him. I told him that I had received the engagement with Tilton, and he said he could tell me something about Tilton's family which he thought ought to know. He asked me to call at his house the next day and see Mrs. Beecher. He said he had letters from Mrs Tilton, from Ohio, which he desired me to see, as they contained statements of a damaging character. I did know the contents of the note I delivered last night, but Mr. Beecher did not ask me if I did. I did not say to him that I brought his letter from Tilton and did not know that was in it. He did not hand me the letter, nor did I read it. I stated to him that Tilton and I had some differences, and told him I had cancelled his appointment as editor of the *Independent*. I do not remember that he spoke of the charges of Bessie Turner against Tilton. I received a letter from Beecher early in January, 1871, and have it with me.

The witness here produced the letter and handed it to Mr. Fullerton. The draft of this was stated to be already in evidence.

I remember the tripartite agreement and the payment of the $7,000. There was no connection between these two matters. I was always willing to arbitrate with Tilton. I do not know that Beecher had any connection with the arbitration. I drew the check on April 3d, 1873, and it was dated the following day. The arbitrators sat at Moulton's house; I was present the whole time. I do not recollect that anything was said about Beecher's affairs there. There were written submissions of affairs between Tilton and me; I have got them with me now; they are signed by Mr. Tilton and me.

Mr. Fullerton obtained these documents and offered them in evidence. He read the paper agreeing to submit the matter to Mr. Freeland, Mr. Storrs and Mr. Claflin.

The witness continued: The award was made the same evening, when I was present. There was nothing said about burning the papers between Beecher and Tilton. I drew the check that night and gave it to Tilton. I went away with Mr. Storrs that night; I do not recollect where the other arbitrators went. The tripartite agreement was executed in 1872. I was waited upon by Mr. Claflin with it, who wished me to read it and sign it. I told him I could not and should not do it. He urged me to sign it, and I still refused. He asked me if I made some alterations in it I would sign it. He left it and I made some changes in the agreement and, under the circumstances, I signed the paper.

Mr. Bowen was asked what the conversation between Claflin and himself was on that occasion.

Mr. Evarts objected to, and an argument ensued, which had not been closed when the court adjourned.

HARTFORD.

Organization of the Legislature—Inauguration of Governor Ingersoll.

HARTFORD, May 5.—The Legislature today organized by the election of C. B. Bowers, President *pro tem* of the Senate, and Charles Durand, of Derby, Speaker of the House, and other Democratic caucus nominees for the minor offices. The inauguration parade was not so large as usual. Ex-Governors Jewell and Hawley, and Congressmen Barnum, Phelps and Landers participated in the ceremonies. In the afternoon Governor Ingersoll read his message to the Legislature. It is mainly a business document, dealing in the affairs of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Meeting of Supreme Conclave of Heptasophs.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—The Supreme Conclave of the order of Heptasophs assembled here to-day, the Hon. Wm. E. Foster, of Virginia, presiding and representatives from a large number of State and Territorial Grand bodies in attendance. A temporary organization was effected and standing committees appointed. The conclave then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

EVANSVILLE.

Death of Dr. H. W. Cloud.

EVANSVILLE, May 5.—Dr. H. W. Cloud, a distinguished druggist, and proprietor of special compounds, died to-day from the effect of chloral taken to mitigate pain. He stood high as a chemist and a citizen.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Annual Election of Michigan Southern.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was held at the company's office, in this city today. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year, Mr. Burrill taking the place made vacant by the death of Stillman Witt: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Robert G. Crawford, Samuel Barger and John Burrill, all of New York: Henry B. Payne and Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland; Wm. L. Scott, Charles M. Reed and Judah C. Spencer, of Erie; Albert Keep and J. Condit Smith, of Chicago.

INDIANA ELECTIONS.

TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, May 5.—In the municipal election yesterday the Democrats elected their Mayor by 398 majority, and their City Clerk by 293 majority. The Republicans elected their Treasurer by 1,106, Marshal by 460, and Assessor by 312. The Republicans elect three Councilmen, and the Democrats two. The city is Republican on the vote for Constitutional by a small majority. The Democratic majority last October was 600.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1875.

PRESIDENT TRACY RECOVERING.

John F. Tracy, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, is recovering from his attack of vertigo.

Missouri Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—The State Constitutional Convention met at Jefferson City to-day. Waldo P. Johnson, who was expelled from the United States Senate in 1862, and subsequently served in the Confederate Senate, was elected President by a vote of 42 to 21 over James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis. M. W. Watkins was chosen Vice President by acclamation, and G. N. Nolan, Secretary.

Mr. Johnson briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said he hoped the members would only know the past, as it would throw light on the future. After the appointment of one or two business committees, the Convention adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow. The Convention consists of sixty-nine members, of whom sixty-three are set down as Democrats, four Republicans and two Liberals. Some of the ablest and most prominent men in the State are in the body.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Stationary or rising barometer, southwest to northerly winds and cooler, clear or clearing weather.

Outstanding legal tenders—$378,051,760.

George Heinrich August von Ewald, the german orientalist, theologian and historian, is dead.

There is no truth in the report that Belgium has received a fresh note from Germany.

Base Ball—At New York, Philadelphias 8, Atlantics 0. At Boston, Bostons 13, Centennials 6.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Michel Levy, the well-known publisher.

The Phelps-Bowles libel case at Springfield, Mass., has resulted in a verdict of $100 for plaintiff.

The new Board of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad organized at Cleveland, yesterday, by the election of all the old officers.

The Baltimore City Council last evening appropriated six thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the Fifth Maryland regiment to Boston, to celebrate the Bunker Hill Centennial.

The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia; and the following at New York: Erin and City of Paris, from Liverpool, and Amerique and Cimbria, from Havre.

The suit brought against the city of Boston by the administrators of the estate of Armstrong & Co., to recover the loss of stock and unexpired lease to their building being blown up during the great fire, to prevent the spreading of the flames, has been decided in favor of the city.

The bankers of Columbus held a meeting yesterday to meet Col. J. [illegible], manager of the Banking Department, at the Centennial Exposition. A committee was adopted pledging hearty co-operation in the scheme, and appointing a committee to carry out the plans suggested by the Exposition managers.

At the meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, at Cleveland, yesterday, the following officers were elected: Vice President, James Farmer; Secretary, L. D. Clark; S. T. Erett; Chief Engineer, P. H. Dudley. The election of President was postponed until the return of Mr. D. L. King from Europe.

The tax-payers of Port Jervis, New York, on Tuesday voted down all but a few tax appropriations, including those for the salaries of different officers, policemen, lighting of street lamps, gas, printing and every thing necessary to run the village. The town was in complete darkness Tuesday night. Last evening the Board of Trustees met to discharge all the policemen.

Representatives of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, Atlantic and Pacific, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and the California Fast Freight railroad lines are in consultatation in Chicago, making an uniform classification from Chicago, New York and all other Eastern points to California. They are also attempting to establish rates from the principal points in California to the East.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

NO CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIS INTEGRITY,

And No Reasons Given for the Change.

Other High Officials in the Treasury in Danger of Dismissal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1875.

Removal of Commissioner Douglass.

Nothing has been talked of here to-day but the changes, past and prospective, in the Treasury Department. It was mentioned some weeks since in these dispatches that the President contemplated making a change in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Notwithstanding this announcement, Commissioner Douglass states that he was much surprised when Secretary Bristow informed him of his removal.

It is proper to state that there are no charges whatever against Mr. Douglass, who has always been regarded as a good officer, but the President, for reasons satisfactory to him, determined upon the change. Senator Cameron, who has been in town since his return from New Orleans, went up to the White House to-day to inquire into the reasons for Mr. Douglass' removal, and was so informed by the President.

It is thought, among the friends of Mr. Douglass, that he will be otherwise provided for, either by an appointment to the bench of the Court of Claims or to the United States Judgeship in Pennsylvania, if Judge McCandless retires. On this point, however, it may be said that, although it is not impossible that the President may do something for Mr. Douglass, he has at present no such intention.

Ex-Senator Pratt, of Indiana, who has accepted the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will not assume the duties of the office before the first of June, and possibly not before the first of July.

It is understood that there are other changes shortly to be made among the higher officials in the Treasury, and it is supposed that Pennsylvania's friend Mr. Douglass will have to walk the plank. As a consequence, there is much uneasiness among some of the higher officials, and a good many of them went to Secretary's office to-day to ask his views on the situation. General Bristow had, however, gone to Philadelphia, and they were left in a state of suspense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1875.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending May 6, 1875 (each bearing date April 20, 1875), reported by telegraph expressly for THE COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, May building, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. Bornheisel, Green Park, Millstone Baluster.

E. Birms and E. A. Barnes, Pittsburgh, Casting Shovel Blanks.

F. J. Blake, Pittsburgh, Manufacture of Shovels.

C. Burnham and J. G. Saite, Philadelphia, Gas Stoves.

G. Frisbee, Reading, Expanding Bit.

A. T. Godley, Philadelphia, Speing for Vehicles.

W. Strickler, Lebanon, Insulated Telegraph Wire.

B. J. Fayman, Philadelphia, Boot Machine.

J. W. Hiner, Berlin township, Lumber Gage.

J. Anderson, Allegheny, Soda Water Generator.

W. Doe, Reno, Oil Can Nozzle.

N. Keely, Leverington, Paper Barrel.

B. King, Aldenville, Wagon Wheel.

L. F. G. Schmidt, Pittsburgh, Bottle.

J. C. Wallace, Pittsburgh, Crucible Mold.

A. G. Adams, Pittsburgh, Manufacture of Glass Ware.

H. W. Baltz, Sr., Philadelphia, Car Starter.

A. A. Beidler, Philadelphia, Paper Cigar Box.

A. Barker, Wyoming, Car Brake.

J. H. Blalsdell, Philadelphia, Molding Machine.

H. Colbock, Philadelphia, Paper Feeding Machine.

C. Disston, Philadelphia, Plasterers' Trowel.

J. A. Ehert, Hamilton Welding Machine.

D. Fergus, Philadelphia, Steam Injector.

T. J. Geodon and D. H. Bumpus, Rouseville, Manufacture of Oils.

G. Hitchcock, Philadelphia, Pavior's Rammer.

S. Horner, Jr., Philadelphia, Carpet Fabric.

J. L. Knowlton, Sharon Hill, Saw Sharpening Machine.

E. W. Maxson, Nicholson, Washing Machine.

A. E. Nieterson and L. C. Streeter, Allegheny township, Pumping Wells.

S. Peberdy, Philadelphia, Knitting Machine Needles.

F. A. Phillipi, Reading, Knife Cleaner.

R. M. Robinson, Philadelphia, Pare Box.

J. W. Welbraun, Philadelphia, Lister.

Reissue—W. B. Scaife, Pittsburgh, Metallic Vessels.

W. B. Scaife, Pittsburgh, Metallic Vessels.

Design—H. C. Lees, Philadelphia, Badge.

Trade Mark—W. Conway, Philadelphia, Soap.

G. C. Nephews & Son, Philadelphia, Lard.

F. J. Ritter, Philadelphia, Jelly, etc.

The Summer King Stove Company, Pittsburgh, Stoves.

D. Focht & Co., Philadelphia, Coffees, Teas and Spices.

OHIO.

W. M. Bernhard, Morristown, Wagon Tongue.

G. W. Brockismer, Bridgeport, Manufacture of Glass Ware.

J. Curtis, Cincinnati, Vehicle Wheels.

J. Thornton, Cleveland, Keg Fastener.

H. Belmer, Cincinnati, Bird Cage.

W. W. Bostwick, Cincinnati, Jelly Press.

T. S. Cook, Cleveland, Rounding Metallic Bars.

J. Farman, Cleveland, Lubricator.

R. Horton, Cleveland, Dental Rib.

J. R. Maxwell, Hamilton, and C. A. Scott, Cincinnati, Clamping Device.

R. F. Gibson, Cleveland, Keg Fastener.

G. L. Shepard, Columbus, Bed Bottom.

J. Earnshaw, Cincinnati, Railroad Car.

T. C. Fawcett, St. Clairsville, Rain Water Cut Off.

J. T. Hess, Massillon, Rain Water Cut Off.

T. W. Owens, Granville, Farm Fence.

G. O. Ross, Marion, Farm Gate.

F. Way, Springfield, Mangle and Ironing Table.

Reissue—J. D. Gray, Cincinnati, Oil Cans.

Design—L. Schaefer, Cleveland, Hitching Post.

Trade Mark—Frieberg & Workum, Cincinnati, Distilled Spirits.

SPECIAL AGENT HESTER DISMISSED.

J. G. Hester, Special agent under the Department of Justice, and known in connection with political arrests in Alabama, has been dismissed.

CHICAGO.

Annual Meeting of Northwestern Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Northwestern Associated Press held their eighth annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The greatest harmony prevailed, and reports of committees showed that the association was in good condition. Resolutions were adopted expressing hearty appreciation of the promptness, fairness and liberality of the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company in their observance of contracts, and recognizing with thanks the services of their agent in Chicago, Wm. Henry Smith, who has been engaged to act as agent the coming year.

FIRE RECORD.

Schuylkill Coal Breaker Burnt—Loss $100,000—Two Hundred Miners Idle.

POTTSVILLE, PA., May 5.—The breaker at Douty & Baumgardner's colliery, near Shamokon, was burned last night by an incendiary. The loss is $100,000. Two hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment by this fire.

Milesburg, Pa.—$40,000.

MILESBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA., May 5.—A fire here this afternoon destroyed the Milesburg foundry and machine shops, grist mill and wagon shop owned by Joseph Green. Loss $40,000; no insurance.

Springfield, Ohio, $15,000.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The *Enquirer's* Springfield, Ohio, special says: A fire tonight destroyed the furniture factory of [illegible] & Christy. Loss on building and contents [illegible] The building was valued [illegible] and insured for $2,000 in the Lycoming [illegible] Pennsylvania. Baker & Christy's loss is $9,000; insured for $4,000, companies not ascertained. Tintz's foundry was also damaged, but the amount of loss is unknown. One fireman was fatally injured. The fire was an incendiary.

California Crop Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Crop reports received here to-day from various parts of the State, show that in Sacramento Valley the yield of wheat will be from one-half to three-quarters of the average. In Solano county the prospect is good for a fair crop. Same in Hapa and Sonoma valleys. In San Joaquin Valley crops are very bad; in many localities will not produce seed, while the valley will not produce an average of over a quarter crop. San Joaquin Valley will produce a good half average. In Salinas Valley wheat is in splendid condition on the higher land, covering about seventy-five thousand acres, but on the river bottom half a crop is the extreme estimate. In the southern counties grain is generally in good condition and the increased area planted will probably afford the usual surplus.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 195 First avenue.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION—THE MOODY REVIVAL.

LONDON, May 5.—The Christian Convention met to-day in the Haymarket Theater. Mr. Moody, the American revivalist, was chosen Chairman. Canon Batersby, of the See of Carlisle, Canon Freemantle, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chalmondeley, Rev. Mr. Aiken, and many hundreds of other delegates, representing the principal towns in the Kingdom, were present. Rev. Mr. Kelman, of Edinburgh, in an address, stated that the results of the work of Moody and Sankey in that city were truly marvelous. Three thousand persons had been converted, and the number of drunkards and theater-goers who had been reclaimed was remarkable. The delegate from Rome gave an interesting account of the progress there. Addresses were also delivered by other delegates from the Continent.

RESIGNATION OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR DOUBTED.

LONDON, May 5.—The *Globe* says there is reason to believe that the *Daily News'* report of the intended resignation of the Earl of Pembroke is unfounded.

PARIS ALARMED—THE STRONG WAR PARTY IN GERMANY—THE EMPEROR URGED TO TAKE FRANCE AGAIN BY THE THROAT.

LONDON, May 6.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that uneasiness prevails in well-informed circles in Paris. The most serious minds believe that danger is impending. Politicians from abroad, as well as those claiming to be well informed at home, assert that peace or war depends on the approaching meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor. No one denies that a powerful party in Germany, comprising the entire military element, feels that the late treaty was too lenient; that the indemnity paid has already returned to French coffers; that the possession of Belfort by France is dangerous to Germany; that France is reorganizing rapidly and will soon be able to form a formidable army for any alliance with other nations; that Germany is no richer than before the war; her finances and social organization cannot long continue the present strain against armaments, and she cannot disarm in the face of France. The military party in Germany are convinced that never was there a more favorable opportunity than the present to secure for their country a long era of prosperity and peace; war ought to be prompt. If unsettled questions are not settled at once, Paris and take up a position where a new peace can be signed which takes Belfort from France, limits her active army and exacts an indemnity for twenty years. Paris could be attacked if France refused to go on. All the powers have confined themselves to timid friendly representations with regard to the Belgian notes, which only blows that France will be the first victim is a duty to Germany and humanity. Europe will never be tranquil while the blunder of a treaty which leaves France fully prepared for another struggle is unrectified. What may be promptly executed at an insignificant sacrifice would, two years hence, cost oceans of blood. Russia and Austria sympathize with these views. The *Times'* correspondent adds: "It would be untrue to say that these arguments are accepted, even in Germany, outside of a small military section large it is a duty to sink all considerations in order to save the country. They insist that France be made to accept a reassuring treaty if she will not do so voluntarily in order to have the right to reproach France as the cause of the uneasiness, must solemnly declare that Germany desires peace."

The *Times*, in its editorial columns, scouts the apprehensions raised by alarmists and the alarmed in Paris.

ANOTHER LUNATIC AFTER BISMARCK.

LONDON, May 6, 5:30 A. M.—A special from Berlin to the *Times* reports that a young working engineer, residing in the suburbs of Berlin, has been arrested while prowling around the mansion of Prince Bismarck. A loaded pistol was found in his pocket. He is temporarily lodged in the Lunatic asylum.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 5.—Steamers Weser, from New York, and Parthia, from Boston, arrived out.

The schooner Pamlico, from Queenstown for Chicago, has been spoken returning to Queenstown under jury-masts.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 5, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94⅛@94⅜; for account 94⅜@94½. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 1874, 104¾; do 6's, 1881, 107¾@107⅞; 6's, 1862, 106¾@106⅞; preferred 30's. Refined petroleum 9⅝@9⅝; spirits do 8¾d.

PARIS, May 5.—Rentes 63 francs 85 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—United States bonds—5-20's 1867, 99.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7⅝@8; Orleans 8@8⅛. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 4,000 American. Wheat—No. 1 spring, new, 8s 4½@8s 5d. Corn 32s. Pork 78s. Beef 78s 6d. Bacon 46s. Tallow 39s 6d. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 8d.

ANTWERP, May 5.—Refined petroleum 23½ francs.

PHILADELPHIA.

Senatorial and Representative Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1875.

The following are the delegates to the Republican State Convention:

Senatorial—First district, Wm. S. Douglass; Second, John Welsh; Third, Andrew Jacobs; Fourth, Charles Thomson Jones; Fifth, Wm. B. Mann; Sixth, H. H. Bingham; Seventh, Wm. R. Leeds; Eighth, John Hause.

Representative—First district, William Calhoun; Second, Harry C. Selby, Joseph H. Tatem; Third, Harry Hanter; Fifth, Thomas Moore and James O'Brien; Sixth, Charles Thomson Jones; Seventh, George Spring and James H. Campbell; Eighth, Charles S. Green; Ninth, John E. Addicks; Tenth, Nicholas F. English; Eleventh, Samuel Huntzinger; Twelfth, Thomas J. Smith; Thirteenth, Henry C. Dunlap; Fourteenth, James Devereux; Fifteenth, Harry Huhn and John E. Reyburn; Sixteenth, Stanley Ash; Seventeenth, Harrison Snyder; Eighteenth, Jacob C. Cramp and William Lawson; Nineteenth, John Martin, Thos. Carson and John Doerr; Twentieth, David first, Geo. W. Fulmer; Twenty-second, Joseph M. Hill; Twenty-third, Chas. B. Seltzer; Twenty-fourth, James Newell; Twenty-fifth, John A. Sees; Twenty-sixth, John Conrkiery and Robert Carnes; Twenty-seventh, Ellis P. Phipps; Twenty-eighth, Robt. W. Mackey.

ALABAMA.

The Spencer Investigation—Testimony of a Legislator.

MONTGOMERY, May 5.—J. S. Perrin, late Republican member of the Legislature from Wilcox county, testified as follows before the committee now investigating the means by which Spencer secured his election to the United States Senate: "Troops were retained in Alabama before the election, on the requisition of myself and others, it having been understood that Spencer had arranged for troops to be put at the disposal of revenue officers where intimidation was necessary. These troops, accompanied by United States Marshals who had fictitious warrants with them, were ostentatiously displayed and shown to persons who would inform them, were paraded in various counties. I shot a hole in my hat and reported that I had been attacked by Ku-Klux, and I sent troops to arrest the mythical assailants. I kept the troops as long as I could use them as a political machine. Our purpose was to secure the Legislature at all hazards and elect Spencer." A number of witnesses testify to the use of money to effect the same purpose.

PORT AU PRINCE.

Revolution in the City—Forty Foreigners Killed—State of Siege Proclaimed.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 5, via Havana.—A revolution broke out in Port au Prince Sunday. General Brice was dragged from church and shot. Forty foreigners have been killed. Among the latter is a servant of the British Consul General. Buildings were fired and every species of disorder prevailed. A state of siege has been proclaimed. A British gunboat is there, and another will be sent tomorrow. Steamers were not permitted to enter the port, and have landed their cargoes here.

Vice President Wilson.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—Vice President Wilson left for Nashville to-night, having spent the day, in company with General Eakin, at the old Taylor farm, about five miles from this city, where the body of ex-President Taylor lies buried. The *Courier-Journal's* Nashville special says that the Vice President will be received there in form by Governor Porter, Major Howell and other State and city officers.

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels.

LOUISVILLE.

American Medical Association—Important Papers Read by Drs. Flint and Seguin, of New York, and Gross, of Philadelphia.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—The American Medical Association reconvened at Public Library Hall this morning, a large number of delegates having arrived since yesterday.

A report of a portion of the proceedings of the Canadian Medical Association was read, embracing a resolution declaring it to be the unanimous opinion of that Society that an International Convention of American and Canadian associations would be of benefit to both associations.

A resolution requesting Congress to take immediate steps in granting to physicians and surgeons connected with the army and navy the titles proposed to be bestowed on them, was adopted.

The following paper from Dr. Seguin, of New York, relating to the International Convention to be held at Brussels, was read to the American Medical Association:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—You have twice sent delegates to the British Medical Association and kindred European societies, to invite them to concert a plan of uniformity of methods, instruments, scales and records for chemical observations. This proposition has become more opportune since the meeting, at Paris, of the convention for the adoption of uniform weights and measures by all nations, in which convention Professors Henry and Hilgen represented the United States, but in which the special wants of a unity of the measures of our profession were not represented. It was advocated by Sir Wm. Jenner, M. M. Reynolds, M. Gibson Stewart, Squire Sprigney, Ringer Wilson and Tilbury Fox, in England, and on the Continent by MM. Morey, Charcott, Lorain, Peiam, Lipine and Olliez. All are ready to open a commission in Paris and a sub-committee in Lyons, in order to concur in your plan of uniform observation. This plan embraces the unity of clinical thermometers and of thermometric scales, charts, &c.; a uniform graduation of the sphygmograph, myograph, spirograph, esthesiometer, inmometer, globulimeter, ophthalmoscope, thermoscope and other instruments of precision used in diagnosis; a uniform method of measuring and registering the hearing, the velocity of other sensory impressions, the regularity of co-ordinate movements, as well as a uniform registration of all clinical cases according to their kind. Of this plan the International Medical Congress, meeting at Brussels the 19th of September next, proposes to carry out only one part—that of the uniform measurement of concord of hearing by all nations. It is therefore important that the American Medical Association be represented this year at Brussels, in order to represent the original plan of the uniformization of clinical observation in its integrity and entirety.

Doctor Seguin then offered the following resolution:

"Therefore the American Medical Association resolves to organize new delegates, commissioned to again advocate in Europe the unity of clinical observations, and charges them to report in brief at the next meeting in 1876."

The report of the Committee on International Medical Association was read and referred to the Committee on Nominations. The report recommended the establishment of such an association in this country, but at the same time though if advisable to defer the matter for another time of sending delegates to the convention to assemble at Brussels, and thought that the most expedient plan to meet the wants felt by the members of the American Association.

At eleven o'clock Doctor Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, proceeded to deliver his address, and was received with cheers. He announced that the "healing art, that lost arts: blood-letting considered as a therapeutic agent." He spoke at some length of the recent discontinuance of this practice, and dwelt upon its former popularity, which had continued unabated for two thousand years. He said in substance: It behooves us to inquire whether there is not some wrong in this discontinuance of the practice, and whether we have not fallen into the opposite error. Extremes are always dangerous, and they are especially dangerous in the practice of medicine. It behooves us to be on the watch. If this new way is right, the old was certainly wrong. The lancet is now in obscurity. Instruments, like the leeches, are dropping has departed, and bloodletting is emphatically a lost art. He then proceeded to consider the causes of the loss, which were four, viz: The influence or tyranny of fashion; the indiscriminate use of the lancet; the acquirement of a more accurate knowledge of diseases, and the discovery of medicines hitherto unknown. The Doctor avowed himself an advocate of blood-letting for many diseases, and especially diseases of an inflammatory character, and according to be in all cases at the beginning of the disease. He predicted that bleeding would again be recognized as a therapeutic agent, but that it would not be practiced indiscriminately. At the conclusion of his remarks he was loudly applauded.

In the afternoon Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, read a paper on the history of crime, in which he discussed the question whether criminal acts are the natural results of disease.

Ninety-seven new delegates have registered, making four hundred and seventy-five members in attendance.

To-night the Committee on Nominations selected a candidate to be presented before the convention to-morrow for election as President, but has not yet made known its choice. It is generally believed that Dr. Marion Sims, of New York, will be presented.

STATE NEWS.

Reading has five thousand dogs.

Fifteen persons between eighty and one hundred years of age died in Philadelphia last week.

The dedication of St. John's church, Altoona, has been postponed from the 23d of May to the 30th.

The people of Reading intend building a new hospital, and plans for its construction have already been adopted.

The oldest congregation in Berks county is that of the Lutheran church at Tulpehocken, which called a pastor in 1747.

The new Music Hall building in Birdsboro, Berks county, was burned on Tuesday night. Loss about $15,000. Incendiary.

A young butcher of Reading is numbered among the missing, and $20,000 worth of grief is felt for him by deluded brokers and farmers.

John Snowden, of Hughesville, was caught in the belting in his machine shop, on the 28th ult., and so badly injured as to cause his death on Sunday last.

They have arrested a gang of half a dozen young thieves in Pottstown, who made a regular business of stealing iron and brass from railroads and machine shops.

The Tuscarora Academy boarding house at Mifflin was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning at about two o'clock. The loss is not known. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Wilmington, Delaware, challenged Coatesville, Chester county, to a spelling match, which took place on Thursday, 29th ult. Coatesville took the first, second and fourth prizes, while Wilmington took the third, fifth and sixth.

This conundrum is asked by a correspondent at Philipsburg: As a specimen of rapid work in loading a car with lumber, John and Samuel Dolph loaded a car at Steiner & Son's mills with 8,640 feet in one hour and four minutes. Who can beat it?

The Cannonsburg *Herald* informs us that James McClelland, Esq., of that place, died on Thursday evening last in the ninety-first year of his age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was the father of eight children, all of whom are living except one.

The Sunbury *Daily* has resurrected a judgment pronounced in that county in 1784. It is as follows: That the said Joseph Dasberry receive thirty-nine lashes between the hours of eight and nine o'clock forenoon on the 3d day of July next, to have his ears cut off and nailed to the post, to return the property stolen or the value thereof, to remain in prison for the term of one year, a fine of forty pounds to the honorable the President of this State, for the support of government, and stand committed until fines, fees, etc., are paid. Henry Antes, Sheriff, executed the sentence.

Vital Statistics.

Dr. Hunter has for several years made a practice of recording the results of his examinations of the lungs and noting particularly the effect of different callings upon their capacity, strength and health. In this way he has collected the facts of nearly eight thousand examinations made in private practice, and desires to complete the number of ten thousand, at an early date, in order to sum up the results for his forthcoming work upon diseases of the lungs.

With this object in

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875.

THE internal revenue receipts for the present month thus far have been very heavy, and as the special taxes will be paid during the month, they are likely to continue so.

A NUMBER of gentleman in Philadelphia have issued a call for a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 27th and 28th inst., to organize a party under the platform adopted by the Greenback Convention held in Cleveland in March last.

THE Republicans in Indiana, at the late municipal elections, were successful beyond their expectations. They carried Indianapolis, Frankfort, Rushville, Winchester, Charlottesville, Logansport and Terre Haute, all of which were Democratic last year, in whole are in part.

WHEN the Baltimore and Ohio road has paid over to the State of Maryland twenty per cent. upon the passenger earnings of its Washington branch from 1860 to 1870, as it will be required to do under the decision of the United States Supreme Court just rendered, it will not have so much money to pay dividends out of. Not quite.

MR. R. P. SIBLEY, President of the Round Mountain Furnace Company, Georgia, writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* that the one hundred tons of pig iron shipped from that furnace to England, *did* bring £7 per ton, notwithstanding the fact that Scotch pig sells there for 69 to 77 shillings per ton, or less than £4 per ton. It was a fancy lot, probably, and therefore brought a fancy price. This company makes charcoal iron at a cost under $18 per ton, at the furnace, which is about the price of about the best quality of Scotch pig at the furnace in Scotland.

THERE are indications that the approaching election struggle for members of the Legislature of the province of Quebec will be waged with furious acrimony. The French-speaking inhabitants of the province, who are uniformly Catholic, have, it appears, resolved that if they can prevent it, their English-speaking Protestant neighbors shall have no share in making the laws, while the latter, in turn, have adopted retaliatory measures. Already, indeed, the strife has extended beyond the domain of politics, into society, religion and trade.

CONGRESS, at its late session, imposed a tax of one and a half per cent. upon all real and persona. property in the District of Columbia, to meet the liabilities of that District for its local government. The tax was to be assessed by May 1; but the Assessors have deliberately refused to make any return of personal property, so as to throw upon Congress the burden of providing the means for governing the city of Washington. It is to be hoped that, when Congress meets, it will punish this deliberate attempt to escape taxation by refusing to obey the laws regulating it.

PREVIOUS to the year 1808, the statistics of the wheat production of Great Britain showed an increase in the average yield, of five bushels during the century, or an advance from twenty-three to twenty-eight bushels per acre. It is now claimed that the average from 1868 to the present date is twenty-nine and-a-half bushels. The average of official estimates in this country for the past eight years is 12.08 bushels. Yet our soil is naturally richer than that of Great Britain, nor is there any reason why, with equal carefulness and thoroughness of cultivation, we should not get as heavy crops as they do over there. We farm too much—and too little.

AN INTERESTING passage from one of the sermons of BEECHER, preached some thirteen years ago, has just been unearthed. In view of occurrences and developments of later date, it is more than ordinarily suggestive. The discourse from which the passage is taken was on the value of newspapers as an element of civilization. The great preacher said:

"There is a common vulgar objection about newspapers that they lie so; they don't lie any more than you do. *Man is naturally a lying creature. Truth is a gift from heaven, and very few possess it before we get there.*"

Apart from the question how he proposes to get his liars into heaven, the extract is significant in other regards.

THE Chicago grain fleet is all loaded and ready to take its departure, but the water in the harbor is so low the vessels cannot get out. With the present depth of water a large vessel must lose at least from 5,000 to 8,000 bushels of her true carrying capacity any way; to get out of the main river into the lake; and this being the case, the question is what will become of the elevators in the branches, since if a vessel cannot get down again it is little use for her to go to an elevator in the branches. In order to secure a margin at all over expenses in the transportation of grain, the largest class of vessels must be employed. The papers say the prospect is "not cheerful." We should think not, indeed.

GOVERNOR TILDEN has now leveled his "reform" lance for a fifth against "the present defective system of municipal government;" but we do not learn that he has unhorsed any of the canal robbers against whom he seemed to spur so lustily a short time ago. This word-valiant RUPERT appears to regard reform legislation in about the same light in which the New England toper regarded the Maine law, upholding the statute but opposing the enforcement of it. HOSEA BIGELOW, who was—

> —Willin' a man should go tollable strong,
> Agin wrong,in the abstract, for that kind o' wrong
> Is often an inpop'lar an' never gets pitied,
> Because it's a crime no one ever committed:
> But he mus'n't be hard on particlekr sins,
> Cos then he'll be kickin' the people's own shins—

would have found in TILDEN a man thoroughly after his own heart.

THE Boston *Post* (free trade Democrat) is troubled at the gloomy kind of forebodings with reference to the future of the country, because "our imports have fallen away more than forty per cent. since 1872." The fears of the *Post* are entirely groundless. The decrease in importations principably results from our decreased purchases of costly foreign fabrics that are really not required, and of other manufactures which should and will hereafter be produced by our own workmen at home. It is to be borne in mind, also, that there has been, during the period in question, a steady increase in the aggregate yearly value of our exports, as is shown by the following table:

Fiscal year 1872	$571,980,147
Fiscal year 1874	617,252,574
Calendar year 1874	702,142,124
Calendar year 1873	702,524,850

It will be seen that the increase last year over 1872 amounted to $130,540,379; and this in spite of the panic of 1873, with its resultant depression in almost every branch of industrial and commercial enterprise.

THE West is waking up to the fact that the grain business is leaving New York. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

The handling of grain in New York harbor, as well that in canal boats as that in cars, is a disgrace to the city. It has been so extortionate that the diversion of trade from New York city may be traced to that outrage. Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Montreal make no such confiscations of grain shipped to them. So high are the expenses in New York harbor for weighing, tugging, demurrage, lighterage and transfer, that grain can be moved to either Philadelphia or Philadelphia by all rail, and put on the foreign vessel, for decidedly less money than it can be sent by all water to New York city, and transferred in that harbor; while to Montreal, by all water, there is even a greater margin against New York. But nobody in New York city proposes any departure from the old system practiced in the days of Clinton.

The Bostonians are preparing to enter the field against Baltimore, Philadelphia and Montreal for the trade which is leaving New York. They understand in Boston that commerce no longer holds an exclusive market in New York. Chicago and the West generally import their own goods, and deal directly with the New England manufacturers. The trade of the West now goes round New York.

REFERRING to the approaching reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Chicago, and to the generous invitation extended to all ex-rebel soldiers "who recognize the American flag as an emblem of nationality, undivided and indivisible," to unite with them on that occasion, the Austin *Democratic Statesman*, the official organ of its party in Texas, shows what kind of a desire it has for the restoration of fraternal feelings, by declaring that in 1865-6, "when an appeal was made to Chicago for bread for the starving people of Northern Mississippi, then recently desolated by armies, the Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade proposed to send arsenic instead of flour." This charge is, of course, as false as it is infamous. Still there will be found hundreds of people in Texas to believe it, and it is the circulation of just such atrocious calumnies as these which tends, in the South, to keep alive the baleful spirit that has thus far since the war prevented the closing of the "bloody chasm" and kept the masses of that section sullenly and resentfully sucking their thumbs, instead of setting heartily and cheerfully to work, for the redemption of themselves and their States from the retributive consequences of the unholy rebellion.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

Pennsylvania was probably the first, or among the first, of the States to adopt the system of having County Superintendents of the common schools; and many of the Western and South western States followed her example, believing it to be safe from the fact that she had found it expedient or necessary.

The principal object of this County Superintendency was to secure a competent central authority in each county for the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates. There was given, along with this, a general power of supervision over the schools, but the examination of teachers was the main object aimed at.

That, upon the whole, after eighteen years' experience of the system, the standard of the qualification of teachers has been raised, and is now much higher and better than it was, cannot be questioned; but that the same end could not have been as quickly and as well reached in some other way, is open to discussion. The experiment of the Superintendency was a step in the right direction, and it has been well tested; yet it was only an experiment, and it remains to inquire, now, whether it is not time to take another step in advance.

Throughout the Western States there is a growing restlessness under the Superintendency system. One or two States have thrown it off altogether, and in others its abolition is earnestly talked about. The hostility to it does not grow so much, as some suppose, out of opposition to the free school system, as out of the manifest defects of the plan of placing in the hands of one man the powers of an autocrat in the matter of selecting teachers and regulating schools. In the comparatively small communities of the average of Western counties, the workings of the system of County Superintendency have been brought nearer home to the people than in the denser population of most of our counties; and this accounts for the fact that they have grown restive under it with less experience of it than we have.

The elections which have taken place this week for City and County Superintendents have not, as a general thing, tended to strengthen confidence in the system through the exalted character of the Superintendents chosen. Here and there, as in the case of the city of Pittsburgh, the right man gets into the right place; but in the majority of instances the result is what generally follows an effort to fill a square hole with a round stick. The place has been sought for its emoluments, and not with a view to its high duties; and the triennial struggle has been a mere struggle for office without a controlling regard to qualification. It is not necessary to go into particulars; but we are certain that the most enthusiastic friends of our common school system will not find, in the character of the men chosen, any reason for extra enthusiasm or exultation.

These men have been chosen for three years, and we hope that, within that period, the friends of common school education will be able to devise some better plan for attaining the ends aimed at in their selection. We are for holding on to what we have until the way is clear for something better, but we are sincere in expressing the hope that this is the last election of the kind we shall ever see.

There are eighty-six Superintendents in this State, and their aggregate salaries exceed $100,000 annually. This is is one-tenth of the sum annually voted by the State for the support of common schools, and the sum thus spent is large enough to secure us, if wisely expended, a much better and more useful system of school examinations than we now have. If the main object is to secure good teachers by a thorough examination of them, it should either cost or be better done.

The city of Philadelphia has no School Superintendent; yet she has good teachers and first-class schools. Three thousand dollars of the annual State appropriation goes to the Teachers' Institute in lieu of the salary of a School Superintendent; and we are left to infer that that Institute performs the duties elsewhere imposed upon Superintendents. Whether this is the case or not, it is certain that Philadelphia never has had a School Superintendent, and gets along remarkably well without one. We shall be heartily content to see the rest of the State have as good schools as she has: and we want to know why what is good for her is not equally good for the rest of the State.

It is not our business or purpose to frame a substitute for the present system; but it is our duty to direct attention to these matters of public interest, and we have discharged it in calling upon the friends of education to look at these things carefully. The school system is a progressive one. It had a troubled and difficult beginning, and has been pushed forward against many discouragements. But it has gone steadily onward, in spite of all obstacles, and it has now arrived at a period where a new departure becomes necessary. The Superintendent system has done much good, and has greatly elevated the calling of a teacher above its former low level: but it has had its day. It has run its career, and the time has come for going upon one step higher.

We have nothing to say, personally, against or about the men lately chosen as Superintendents; but we are earnest in saying that we never want again to see the school directors constantly gathered together into a sort of nominating convention, and pulled and hauled, this way and that, by rival candidates and their friends. This is beneath the dignity of a system so grand, so beneficial, and so all-pervading in its influences as our common school system is; and it is the present duty of its friends to study over the situation carefully and thoughtfully, and give us some plan more in harmony with the high character of the great cause of public education.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in its decision of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad case, went out of its way to issue an *obiter dictum* upon the matter of the general powers of Congress over the question of transportation. This part of the decision was doubtless intended for the Grangers; and, while it has not the force of the regular opinions of the Court, may be taken as an indication of what it thinks upon that subject. In brief, then, it holds that the regulation of commerce *between* the States belongs to Congress, and *in* the States to the State Legislatures. The difficulty is to draw the line and say where the power of the State ends and that of Congress begins. The States cannot impede commerce in their attempts to regulate it within their own borders; and if they attempt to do it, so as to impose restrictions upon travel and traffic, Congress, to protect the citizens of the nation, will exercise to the utmost degree its constitutional power to control inter-State commerce. The progress of merchandise must be unimpeded. Commercially, this is one country, and the general interest of the whole country demands that there shall be no interference with the due progress of commerce. No local interests can be permitted to interfere with this great principle, but the rights of the State must at the same time be protected and respected. This opinion is a little clearer than mud, but is still very indefinite. We infer from it that a law passed by Congress chartering a railroad company to build a road, say from New York or Philadelphia to St. Louis, would be set aside by the Supreme Court as an infringement upon the rights of the several States traversed by such a road; but that an act of Congress to remedy any restrictions placed upon commerce by State legislation, would be sustained by it. This conclusion, upon the whole, does not seem to us to be very favorable to the views of the Grangers upon the same subject.

THE other day a committee of forty-five Boston ladies was organized to co-operate with the Centennial Commission, the purpose being to raise money to further the objects of the celebration, and to give woman a share in its honors, by securing a Woman's Department, illustrating, as far as possible, the best that has been done by the work, the taste and the genius of the sex. Against the objects of the commission, however, Mrs. LUCY STONE bitterly protests; maintaining that a proper self-respect should hold back the hand of every woman from participation in it. She says:

"This Government is unjust, cruel, mean to women. Why should we honor it? Why contribute anything to crown its reign? Why contribute anything to crown its it? Why contribute anything to crown its hundred years, every single one of which has been used by every State to impose conditions of subjugation and humiliation upon women? If that which is done to women were done to men, they would be making a war instead of a Centennial. Shall women *volunteer* to glorify the power that smites them? Let us not prove ourselves unworthy of revolutionary mothers by showing any more approval than they did of a government which 'taxes without representation' and 'governs without consent.'"

No one will doubt either the value or the sincerity of Mrs. STONE'S motives and labors in behalf of the emancipation of woman from her present disabilities; still there are more ways than one of advancing a just cause. Suffrage, unquestionably, is an effective agency of progress, but it is by no means the only one. There can certainly be no "humiliation" or "degradation" in the co-operation of mothers, wives, daughters and sisters with fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, for the commemoration of those noble events in producing which women wrought as patriotic and self-sacrificing service as men. We think Mrs. STONE'S indignation in this instance wholly outruns the mark.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The President is booked for a trip to St. Louis shortly.

The puddlers strike at Troy, New York, is about at an end.

The psyllodeballismon is the simple name of a new projectile.

Shrewd financiers look for a further advance in the prices of United States bonds.

Clean up a town in the way it should go, and when it is old it will not depart from it.

Nearly three million pounds of fish were landed at Gloucester, Massachusetts, last week.

Next Monday old Ticonderoga will contentenate in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.

There is a deluge of candidates for the St. Louis Mayorality nomination. The last one is fitly named Rainwater.

And now the Connecticut Catholics want their children seat to their denominational schools, at the expense of the State.

And now comes a German meteorological philosopher with an unwelcome prediction that we are to have a cold summer.

One of the consequences of that recent $25,000 overhauling of the Chicago *Times*, is a thorough reorganization of the staff.

Chicago has sent her money hunter out to find somebody to purchase $3,000,000 of bonds, for a loan authorized by the city Council.

Adirondack Murray is about to establish a church in Boston, on the Plymouth plan, including the Friday evening lecture talk "and all."

"To what base uses," etc. The table on which Pemberton signed the capitulation of Vicksburg, is now doing duty in a beer saloon in that city.

With a population of 500,000 souls, Brooklyn has only one hotel which can be ranked as first-class. But, as an offset, it has any number of churches.

The Postoffice Department has just authorized experimental packages of sugar, in tin boxes, to be sent through the mails as third-class matter.

Out at Reese river, Montana, in the absence of a jail, they use a mineral shaft two hundred feet deep, for the safe confinement of prisoners.

Michigan, too, is literally full of wild pigeons, millions on millions of them gathering in the forests, and sportsmen are having a good time.

A large number of prominent business men in Cattaraugus county, New York, were arrested on Monday charged with violating the revenue laws.

May-day moving in New York was this year much less general than in former years, owing chiefly to concessions of from ten to fifteen per cent. in rents.

Senator Dennis, of Maryland, is quoted as saying he wouldn't give his farm on the Chesapeake for the whole State of Florida, from which he has just returned.

An unsuccessful attempt—the vote being eighteen against two—was made in the Board of Education last week to abolish Bible reading in the public schools of Newark, New York.

The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars to aid in the representation of arts, industries and institutes of that State at the Centennial Exhibition.

The Isle of Man is said to be the climatic paradise of Europe. The mean temperature varies less than sixteen degrees between winter and summer—unless the women make it hot.

The Staten Island fishermen are catching on an average some ten thousand shad per day, and yet there is no perceptible improvement in the intellectual tone of the New York press.

A new source of caoutchouc has been discovered in Burmah, in a creeping plant which is very common in Burmese forests, and is cultivated by the natives for the sake of its acid fruit.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 17,541 ounces, and is said to be worth $300,000. All the gold coin and ornaments in the United States to-day, if melted down, would not make a solid cube of fifteen feet.

If that criminally blundering Columbus drug clerk who killed a patient by filling a prescription with croton instead of castor oil, could be convicted of manslaughter and sent to the penitentiary, it might make other clerks more careful in dealing out poisons.

During April, Western bullion was received at the United States Assay office, in New York city, to the amount of $1,489,500, of which $515,000 was gold and $974,500 silver. The largest amount was from Nevada—$885,500; the next largest from Colorado—$250,000.

Boston is said to have the best building law of any city in the Union. Then come in their order Mobile, New York, Peoria, Springfield, Syracuse, Wilkesbarre. In the second class are, in their respective order, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Louisville, Philadelphia, Rochester and Troy. Where does Pittsburg stand in the category?

PERSONAL.

Mr. John F. Hartley, who the other day resigned his position of Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, goes to Europe on a special confidential mission for that department. He is very old, has been thirty-six years in the Treasury, and has been Assistant Secretary since 1865.

Curtis F. Burnham, of Richmond, Kentucky, who has just been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* Mr. Hartley resigned, is a lawyer of high standing, and President of a national bank. He is in every sense a most respectable gentleman, was from the start a strong Union man, and has since been an earnest Republican.

Forty-one years ago a fair bride in Fulton county, New York, received as a wedding present a large and delicious cheese. Since then the bride and all who attended the wedding except the groom have died, and Friday, on the forty-first anniversary of his marriage, the lonely old man, his banquet hall deserted, for the first time ate and tasted the lonely old cheese. He enjoyed it mite-ily.

The Trenton (N. J.) *True American* says: "Right Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, has taken up his residence near this city, having moved into the splendid residence on Greenwood avenue, owned by Mr. Samuel Prior. The premises have been handsomely fitted up and the grounds are in a very fine condition." Bishop Scarborough was formerly Rector of Trinity church, this city.

This is the way the Salt Lake *Herald* does up a Mormon seer: His name was Stewart, and he said that a revelation from God directed him to stop a Kansas Pacific train near to Perry station, and so he rode his horse upon the track just in front of the locomotive. The train stopped, the man was taken to Perry, and the horse never knew what hurt him, but Stewart may recover, and probably won't have any more railroad revelations.

Another controversy has arisen in connection with the Mecklenburg Centennial. It is no less an enigma than the question whether or not General Grant was really invited to attend the approaching celebration. The President's letter of declination, through Mr. "Levi P. Lucky, Secretary," would indicate that he was invited. But the *Southern Home*, published at Charlotte, N. C., denies this. The editor asserts that it is all a mistake; that the presence of General Grant has not been asked officially, and that if he was invited at all it was by somebody having no authority. He further insinuates that the attendance of the President at Charlotte is not especially desired.

John C. Green, the munificent benefactor of Princeton College, is dead. He was born in New Jersey in 1797, and arose in mercantile pursuits up to a position of honor and wealth. He was for many years a director of the Bank of Commerce, and was a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was connected with many charitable and literary institutions in New York city, and was always a generous benefactor of the needy. At one time he was President of the New York University, and was for years prominent as a patron of that institution. The contributions of Mr. Green to the public service during the rebellion have not been forgotten. His gifts to Princeton College amounted to about $800,000.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Lehigh Republican County Committee elected E. B. Young, Senatorial, and D. McKenna, D. H. Bastian, and R. Pascoe, Representative delegates to the State Covention.

The Democrats of Cumberland county have elected John B. Bratton and M. Williams delegates to the Erie Convention, with instructions to support L. H. Orris, present Treasurer of that county, for State Treasurer.

The Doylestown *Democrat* says "if the Democrats of Pennsylvania are wise they will properly recognize the Liberal Republican element of the State next fall. In this way they can win the victory, and the election in this State will be the first gun for the Presidential campaign in 1876." But, then, did any one ever accuse the Pennsylvania Democrats of being wise?

The Republican Convention of Lycoming county met on Saturday, elected three delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to vote for E. S. Wolfe, of Union, for their first choice, and Henry Rawle, of Erie, as their second choice for State Treasurer. A resolution disapproving of a third Presidential term was adopted unanimously. The delegates are L. Z. Huling, Henry Johnson, Theodore Hill and John Jans.

An intelligent Republican of Bucks county recently remarked: "I did not vote for Governor Hartranft in 1872, because I had not then full confidence in him; but I shall support him this year with the greatest pleasure. He has been a good officer in every way, and deserves a re-election at the hands of the people." This manly declaration no doubt expresses the position of thousands of voters in Pennsylvania. It is well known that for various reasons many Republicans did not vote for Gen. Hartranft three years ago—either supporting Buckalew or not voting at all for Governor. There were several hundred such men in Bucks county. But we are safe in saying that nearly or quite all of them are now satisfied with his course, and are ready to support him cordially next November. His administration is confessedly one of the best the State has ever known. Economy, prudence and impartiality have been its characteristics, while in his personal relations with the people the Governor has been dignified, but unassuming—courteous in his manners, but just and firm in his decisions. The respect due to the Executive officer has not been diminished during his incumbency. It is therefore not surprising that men who doubted him three years ago—often because of untruthful accusations—now regard the Governor with the fullest confidence and respect, and are more than ready to reverse their former action in regard to him. The good will of this element alone is a long step toward his triumphant re-election; and when we consider that he will receive the regular vote of his party without a break there appears to be scarcely a doubt that he will be chosen to serve another term.

General.

Gov. Allen, in 1844, was in favor of hard money, and declared he would prefer pot metal currency to "worthless bank rags."

The Republicans had a majority of seventy in the city of Wooster, Ohio, at a special election last Saturday—a gain of over one hundred on the April election.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention meets at Frankfort to-day. The Republican convention has been called for the 13th. The election will be held in August.

The Republicans of Maine have decided to hold their State Convention at Portland on June 15th. General Selden Connor will in all probability be their nominee for Governor.

The official return of the late Michigan election for Supreme Judge foot up for Marston, Republican, 116,398, Norris, Democrat, 99,720. Republican majority 23,678. This will do very well for a State that gave only 3,000 Republican majority last November.

Wherever you find a Southerner who talks about a new rebellion, it is tolerably safe to assume that he did little or no fighting for the old one. The most earnest rebel-hating the war are now the most consistently and thoroughly loyal.—*St. Louis Republican.*

If General Frank Blair, who was pronounced a hopeless paralytic, has really experienced great benefit from the trans fusion of his veins of the blood of a healthy animal, would it not be advisable for the remainder of the Democratic party to undergo the same treatment?—*Erie Dispatch.*

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Governor Hendricks is suffering terribly with the Presidential fever, and has been for years, and if the bent in his blood is not cooled by his relegation to the Presidency by the Democracy in 1876, he will die of his ailment—a victim of ambition!

Remarking on the prominent part taken by Murat Halstead in the speechmaking at the recent Schurz banquet in New York, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "The people down in New York should bear in mind that M. H. hails from a city where jackasses kill lions and squirrels kill rattlesnakes and great men are made out of small material."

We do not know exactly what the Washington *Republican* means, but its tone is very assuring when it says that since Appomattox the President has not had occasion to speak out loud to his enemies and enemies of the country, but that when he does they will be astonished at the certainty of his tones, and the result will be, as ever, to prove him a loyal and patriotic citizen.

The Republicans of Colorado held a State convention last Thursday. They adopted measures for the thorough reorganization of the party, preparatory to the forthcoming election for a State Legislature and the election on the question of accepting the invitation of Congress to come as a State into the Union. The convention indorsed the affirmative side of the admission question.

If any considerable portion of the Democratic party were in the habit of reading the New York *World*, or if such influential Democrats as do read it from a sense of duty were in the habit of paying the slightest attention to its advice the party's well-wishers would be even more anxious in their minds than they are, and with the Presidential election only a year distant could not be more surely and expeditiously discounted than by importing into the party counsels the ideas and temper that the *World* has to tap at the rear of that remarkable organ.—*Springfield Republican.*

Commenting upon a report that the Catholics purpose to try to push certain bills through Congress in promotion of their interests, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the report is plausible enough "because the Democracy, in their anxiety for success in their Presidential canvass of 1876, will be willing to do almost anything demanded of them, in consideration of 'the unbroken, solid Catholic vote,' which is pledged to them in Ohio for the Democratic State ticket in October next." This is from the leading Liberal organ of the West. It shows that a well-founded alarm at the aggressive movements of the Ultramontanes is not a "craze" confined to a very few.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The North Chicago rolling mills last year earned $4,000,000.

The men employed in the carpenter shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, at Pottstown, will work ten hours hereafter. The other employees will continue under the old rule of eight hours.

The present production of the mills in Lowell, Massachusetts, as compared with the product before the strike, shows a decrease of from twenty-five to forty per cent. In male employees there is a decrease of about fifty per cent.

The Paterson, N. J., *Press* says that the Phœnix Mill of that city employs eight hundred hands; has introduced the most elaborate and difficult processes and furnishes silks as perfect in dye and textures as are made anywhere in the world. The American manufacturers aiming at absolute independence, have originated their own patterns and driven foreign ribbons and silks for ladies' kerchiefs, ties, bows, scarfs and trimmings out of the market, so that not one are imported. As the cards for the Jacquard patterns are cut here and the Jacquard loom is worked by experts, the product is purely American and suited to American taste. The loom was invented at the beginning of this century, and is a marvel of intelligent skill. The first in England was set up at Coventry, by Daniel Sanderson, in his workshed on that has long been and is a weaver of Paterson, engaged on damask ribbons.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

A "Pennsylvania Soldier," writing to the Harrisburg *Patriot*, to correct its statement that the first blood shed in the late rebellion was by Massachusetts troops, says: Though not desiring to take from that regiment the honor of the "first fight," I do most positively assert that the honor of shedding first blood does not belong to Massachusetts, but to the Washington artillerists of Pottsville. In this company, which, with a few other companies that passed through Baltimore on the 17th and were attacked by the rabble and dirt of the city, was a colored man named Nick Biddle, servant of the company. A dead set was made on this sable son of Africa, as his race was the objectionable point, and a loose brick hit the poor fellow on the forehead, making an ugly wound and knocking him down as if dead. He was carried through Baltimore more dead (with fright) than alive, and remained with his company during its term of service. He carries his scar of that trick to this day, and is as proud of it as if it was a medal won. Though a poor darkey let him have the credit, as it justly belongs to him, of shedding first blood in the great war that set his enslaved kindred free. To Nick Biddle, of the Washington artillerists, of Pottsville, Pa., belongs this distinguished honor, and not to a Massachusetts regiment, as given in your local columns. I make this assertion because I know whereof I speak.

What the Nervous Require

What the nervous require more than anything else is invigoration. Sedatives alone will not cure nervousness. The reason that the nerves are so susceptible is that they are weak. Compensate for this deficiency of strength, and over-acute nervous sensibility disappears. The most rational, wholesome, and agreeable tonic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Medical men recommend its use for the cure of general debility, knowing it to possess strength-giving properties of the highest order, and at the same time to be a means of reforming those bodily irregularities which induce nervousness and loss of vigor. It is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, whether nervous or bilious, and is powerfully conservative of a regular habit of body. As it is notorious that those who are afflicted with weak nerves, biliousness or constipation, are peculiarly liable to the influence of malaria, it is invaluable to such persons on account of its preventive efficacy. It endows the body with health, and the mind with cheerfulness.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1863.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKIBBY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CLOTHING.

THE NEW

SPRING THINGS are now being shown at the

MONONGAHELA HOUSE, BY

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO., Who are represented by MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS. All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS. The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS. Pitt burghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell AND Co

Have Just Opened at their

NEW STORE,

115 AND 117 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY.

A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,

Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $3 00.

FANCY SILKS,

IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.

ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN

DRESS GOODS,

For Suits and Costumes.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.

Black Grenadines & Hernanias,

NEW STYLES IN

Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes

The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.

Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,

In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,

W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal

And Teacher of Penmanship.

PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
PENMANSHIP CLASSES 9 A. M. SATURDAYS.

Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.

J. F. D. KEATING.....President.
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We respectfully call your attention to our "COLUMBIA BURNING APPARATUS," for STEAM BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, HEATERS, GLASS HOUSE and STEEL FURNACES. This Machine is easily managed, cheaply applied, free from smoke, cinders, clinkers, dust, ashes, &c., and perfectly safe. The only Machine that has successfully burned Oil as a fuel. Territory for sale. Machines furnished upon the shortest notice. For further information call on or address

GEO. A. Q. MILLER,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

SEEDS, TREES, FLOWERS.

Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees,
Reliable Vegetable Seeds,
Choice Flower Seeds,
Greenhouse Plants,
And Cut Flowers,

Wholesale and Retail by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
118 SMITHFIELD STREET.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW DRESS SILKS,

Ready-Made Dresses, Suits, &c.

NEW SACQUES,

JACKETS, SHAWLS, &c.,

The Largest and Most Attractive Stock and the Lowest Prices we have Offered this Season.

Black and Colored Dress Silks,

REMARKABLE BARGAINS.

Superior Black Dress Silks at $1 00, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, $2 25, $2 50, and upward to $4 00 per yard; also splendid quality of Plain Colored Silks in all desirable shades at $1 50 (well worth $2 00) both admitted by best judges to be unsurpassed for good value in this or any other city in the Union.

At 10c, New Striped Linen Hernania Suitings.
At 10c and 12½c, Wash Poplins, desirable colors.
At 25c, New Mohair Diagonals, worth 37½c.
At 25c, New Dress Goods in great variety.
At 25c, Alpacas, all colors.
New Serges, Twills, Poplins, &c.
New Fine Dress Goods of every description.
New Invisible and Illuminated Plaids.

Decided Bargains in

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,

At 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.

All-Wool Black Cashmeres,

At 62½c, 75c, 87½c, $1 00 and upward. Unsurpassed Bargains.

BARGAINS IN

Black Grenadines and Hernanias.

Elegant New Cashmere and Silk Sacques Just Opened.

Strictly but One

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

CARPETS.

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APRIL 1, 1875.

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NEW SPRING PATTERNS,

Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.

Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.

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GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

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DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the limited Partnership heretofore existing between T. D. CASEY, F. FOGARTY and JAMES CASEY (special partner), for the transaction of the business of DRAYMEN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES CASEY, the special partner, retiring from the firm. The business will be carried on as heretofore by the general partners, T.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1875.

It is proposed to hold a convention of bank officers at Saratoga in July next, for the purpose of having a good time at the famous watering place, and of seeing the University boat races, which come off on the 16th of that month. This object, however, is not stated in the circular calling the meeting. The organizers disclaim the idea of dictating reforms or of changing any laws, or of making innovations on existing rules for the government of banks or their business; but, they state, they intend to improve each other by meeting together, making each others' acquaintance, and talking over matters of concern to all bank officers, to make their official duties more easy in the future, and to leave a "green spot" in the pathway of the past, that it can be a pleasure to look upon, all of which are very commendable.

Bankers, as a rule, are not talkers—to which rule we could mention one or two loquacious exceptions, who harp erratically on their peculiar hobbies—and in a convention of the size the one at Saratoga will probably be, some of our most sagacious, practical and successful bank officers would make but a poor show as speakers. It is therefore to be hoped that most of the subjects will be considered through the medium of papers written by practical bankers and presented by them to the appropriate committees.

All bank officers will be entitled to a place in the meeting, yet it would be especially fitting that the Clearing House Association should select two or more gentlemen to represent the interests of this city. There could, without doubt, be a number of gentlemen in banking circles found who would ably and efficiently represent their constituency.

The committee having charge of the matter have asked for suggestions as to their project, and subjects of discussion. In reply to this the *Financial Chronicle* suggests as a subject American banking, its growth, its present position, its improvement as compared with previous periods, its dangers and its prospective progress. As other subject should be the much discussed practice of paying interest on daily balances.

The *Chronicle* continues: Still more important, if possible, is the question of cash reserves. This subject might with advantage be discussed from different sides in several different papers. There is, for example, the history of bank reserves in this country and abroad, comprising the legislation, the usage, the necessity, and the evils of benefits resulting therefrom. Then here is the question of publicity. In this country, we have so long been accustomed to a weekly publication in the newspapers, of the deposits, loans, circulation, and cash reserves of the banks, that we can hardly realize the state of public opinion abroad, where such statistics are regarded as scarcely within the purview of bank legislation. Excepting the new bank law of Germany, we do not remember any foreign banking system which exacts so much stringent publicity as our own.

The causes and the effects of the panic will occupy much of the attention of the convention, and from its labors we may hope to have generated some practical suggestions that may help to avert altogether or to mitigate the effects of a like occurrence during the present generation.

—A correspondent asks us to what extent the Pennsylvania Railroad is bound to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds on the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad. By reference to the report of the Investigating Committee, page 204, we learn that the road was released to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at cost, with a proviso that the Pennsylvania Railroad will advance sufficient moneys to the purchase of coupons, or shall meet the interest on its bonded debt; and should the earnings be insufficient to liquidate any portion of the interest, the Pennsylvania Railroad will not foreclose until the expiration of the lease. Terms of lease, thirty-three years, from 1872. Income for 1873 not sufficient to pay interest on bonded debt."

The total issue of first mortgage bonds amounts to $1,400,000, and they are due October, 1888.

From the statement quoted above, it would appear as if the interest was secure, whether the principal was or not.

But the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has as yet paid the coupons due April 1st, and cannot be applied to be relieved from the obligations of the lease. The plea put forward is, that the D., H. and W. has not done something which it ought to have done. But this is the Pennsylvania Railroad's side of the story.

The bondholders have not yet been officially heard from, although there is no doubt the bonds received whatever credit they ever had from this lease, and the belief that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be bound to pay the interest on the bonds. But we presume they must now take up their position alongside of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central mortgagees. A London letter of a recent date says:

"In reference to the dispute between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the London, Asiatic and American Company state that the Pennsylvania Company has authorized a guaranty upon any bond or another company it has always been done over the signature of its secretary, accompanied by the corporate seal, upon the bonds so guaranteed. Every such real guaranty of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has invariably been fulfilled to the day."

—The Russian loan of £15,000,000 introduced in London by Messrs. Rothschild & Sons was at 85¾ per cent. stock at the price is considered very high, and there has not consequently been much enthusiasm about it.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, May 4, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The extreme dullness of the stock market has been its only characteristic to-day.

Pacific Mail exhibited some weakness early in the day, but became firmer toward the close. From all that we can learn with regard to this stock, we are inclined to think that the object of the clique in it is to tire out the weak holders, in the hope of their selling out their stock.

We hear good accounts of the earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and are inclined to think it will do well.

Wabash looks as if it would sell lower, but we believe that should it sell off to about 10 it will then pay to buy it.

The friends of Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company speak confidently of the ultimate success of the Company, although nothing has been heard from her, and higher quotations for the stock are confidently looked for.

Speculation halts and both bulls and bears appear to be waiting for some new movement on the part of their opponents.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE

The *Alta California* of the 23d ult. says: The shipments of treasure by rail are again less this week than last, mostly on account of the break in the railroad:

To	1874.	1875.
New York, per railroad	$ 491,062 99	$ 287,488 00
China	474,641 54	392,270 60
Previously, per steamer		
&c.	2,549,688 39	1,700,578 98
Previously, per railroad	2,880,996 65	13,018,407 72
Total since Jan. 1	$6,395,842 79	$15,399,050 70

The total shipment of coin for the corresponding week last year was occasioned by the currency bill then pending, the veto of the President. This week there has been a subsidence in the coin movement, partly by reason of this quietude of the New York market and partly on account of the break in the railroad, which for some days has forwarded no freight from California.

—The following table shows the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	25	Do preferred	58½
W. U. Tel	79	Wabash	12¾
Quicksilver	18	Do preferred	30
Mariposa	10¾	Fort Wayne	98
Wells-Fargo Ex	92½	Terre Haute	6
American Express	64	Do preferred	25
U. S. Express	48	Chicago & Alton	115
Pacific Mail	41	Do preferred	110
New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	35½
Erie	25½	Clev., Col. & Cin.	95½
Do preferred	40	Burlington & Q	115
Hudson	30½	Rock Island	103
Do preferred	131	Panama	150
Mich. Central	88½	Illinois Central	104½
Cleveland & Pittsb.	93¾	Chicago & Rock I.	95½
Northwestern	41½	Union Pacific stk.	75
Do preferred	54	Central Pacific bds	83¾
Rock Island	104½	Union Pacific bds	86¾
N. J. Central	113½	Del. & Lack	119½
St. Paul	33	Bankers' Bills	488
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	5-20's, 1867	122¾
5-20's, 1862	116½	5-20's, 1868	122¾
5-20's, 1864	117½	10-40's	111¾
5-20's, 1865	120½	New 5's	113½
5-20's, 1865, new	121¾	Currency 6's	123½
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	106¾	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, old	71	N. Carolina, old	20½
Tennessee, new	71	N. Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	33		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1875. }

The important questions which are now pending concerning the future of the trade and industrial interests of Pittsburgh are of such magnitude that every business man should take them into serious consideration. The satisfactory reduction of freight rates from this city to the West and Northwest, which seems so near at hand, the establishment of closer connections between our oil refineries and the crude producing regions, and last but not least, the improvement of the Ohio River, open up such possibilities of prosperity, greatness and growth, as would surpass even the wonderful progress of the past. The great danger is in the neglect or carelessness of our own citizens. It is within their power to secure these great advantages if they will exert themselves, and no means should be spared to rouse them to the effort. In this connection the following on the "Commercial Life and Position of Cities," from the St. Louis *Republican*, is worth taking to heart:

It is a fact in the life of individuals and cities that without an awakened sense of the necessity for a new exertion, they will find in the race for pre-eminence and success. The commercial and other progress of individuals and cities, in general, is due to a perception of opportunities presented, and confidence in the powers at hand of themselves as allowed by resources possessed—and only by this perception is progress made. In a community, commercial growth is witnessed when the advantages necessary for it are discerned—and such only as they are availed of furnish the instances of commercial and other advancement. It may be known that in every seat of trade are individuals who are content to pursue the rut of trade they may be accustomed to, satisfied with the amount and the slow and moderate profit accruing—and so it is also with towns and cities which derive their growth from human elements. While the opportunities presented, if these were eyes to see them, would develop activity and lead to success, from the apathy that has fallen on them, from habit and short-sighted vision, they waste years in a dull and obscure existence. It is true that this commercial apathy, and perhaps general degradation, may be a result sometimes of the necessary inciting instrumentalities for the stimulation of vitality and advancement, and that these results will in time follow; but it is also true that in these days of wide-spread railway systems ramifying to all the principal centers of production and consumption, and yearly, only by one of them can great or intermediate or terminal points be enabled to assume or maintain the commercial rank they should enjoy. The vast productions and wants of this country considered, few persons need be poor, and to those within the sphere of the means of business actively need remain at a dull standstill, while others are running like the rapids of commercial prosperity and renown. With the equivalent facilities and energy public prosperity may be the sum, and if not, then the fault is at home. These thoughts are applicable to all communities, for there may be room for more or less opposite in suggestiveness, and they may have for all as much weight as they will. Perhaps Baltimore supplies one of the best illustrations of a revivified coin nerial life of any city on this continent, from a peculiar and opportune use of its natural resources presented to it by its great railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio. From a limited and inconsiderable —without expansion, and as a city slowly but surely subsiding into obscurity, it is now rapidly acquiring such commercial importance that other Atlantic seaports are beginning to be jealous—even New York. A new life has been imparted to it, and there is no doubt that it has a splendid commercial career before it. Its natural proper location and facilities to build up, extend and protect its trade perhaps unsurpassed, it will be content with the trade it may have acquired, but with all extending facilities must let its efforts accompany—for with those of vast continents of the North and the South opening, the city has with all of its natural commercial cities, and all can undoubtedly participate in the emoluments of the vast interstate trade which can be conceived as to be afforded in the future.

The markets traded in on our streets to-day were only moderately active as a general thing, but were an improvement in most lines on the trade of the previous two days. The cold weather had frightened country buyers out of the market to a great extent, as they believed that the crops were going to die. Consequently trade fell off largely in general merchandise and jobbing departments. To-day trade revived considerably, and when warm weather is once fully set in we may look for considerable activity in mercantile circles. There was not much to note to-day in the breadstuffs and produce markets to-day, transactions in grain being limited at unchanged prices. Flour was active and a fair trade was done in country produce, with a good and advancing market for eggs. Provisions were firm and very active, a stronger tone being noted in bacon and hams. Groceries were moderately active, with the tendency in sugars still upward. Iron was in expert enceing a fair trade, which was somewhat of an improvement over the preceding two days. Lumber, hardware and petroleum were quiet and rather dull. General transactions of trade were moderately active.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,165	Apples, bbls	273
Corn, bush	400	Barley, bush	1,800
Oats, bush	2,108	Butter, pkgs	46
Bacon, tcs	137	Hay, bales	130

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,809	10,105	16,915
Apples, bbls	910	1,579	2,289
Cheese, lbs	135	484	619
Corn, bush	2,449	10,621	13,070
Wheat, bush	3,432	5,804	9,236
Barley, bush	1,853	18,718	19,571
Rye, bush	2,993	400	3,393
Oats, bush	29,016	14,438	43,448
Butter, pkgs	230	406	636
Bacon, pcs	4,781	5,201	9,982
Bacon, tcs	241	1,031	1,272
Potatoes, bush	5,984	13,225	19,219
Hay, bales	1,820	1,854	3,474

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is still a rather limited trade in grain owing to the fact that stocks in first hands are limited, and buyers operate cautiously, only making such purchases as are required for immediate purposes. The aggregate receipts of grain during the week were 28,000 bushels, a slight increase from the preceding week. Wheat is still inactive from the absence of offerings. The worst of the scare about winter wheat is over, however, and is judged from present indications that the deficit in the crop will not be more than twenty-five per cent. Spring wheat coming in from Chicago, we note the arrival of four cars by the Baltimore and Ohio road, and are informed that at the present prices, it can be brought here and sold at a profit. In the absence of transactions we quote nominally as follows: Choice Kentucky and Michigan white at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 30@1 35; amber do $1 24@1 30; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 28. The receipts of wheat during the past week were somewhat increased, being 5,804 bushels, against 3,432 bushels the preceding week. There was a corner in corn recently, only 10,621 bushels for the week past, against 2,449 bushels the preceding week. The demand is steady and transactions were moderately active but with a shade easier tone. We quote shelled at 58@58c for yellow; 56@57c for mixed; 56@58c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 80@85c for prime yellow; 75@80c for mixed. Oats were firm with a right supply. Receipts are decreased, having been 14,438 bushels the past week, against 29,016 the previous week. We continue to quote at 37½@42½c per bushel for white; mixed western, 36@37½c; Ohio at 35c; less demand but steady at $1 17@1 20 per bushel. Receipts were only 80 bushels for the week, against 993 bushels the previous week. Barley is wholly nominal; receipts for the week were 18,718 bushels against 1,853 bushels. Jobbing prices rule 3@3c above our quotations. The comparative receipts (crop movement) of flour and wheat (spring prices) Western cities from August 1st to April 24th for four years, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1874-5. 3,871,502	1873-4. 4,681,783	1872-3. 4,124,280	1871-2. 3,933,881
Wheat, bush	45,840,158	62,064,978	57,893,956	30,099,055
Corn, bush	21,875,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,354,376
Oats, bush	18,667,452	19,082,932	18,176,653	19,908,717
Barley, bus	6,856,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,294,734
Rye, bush	1,052,292	1,561,895	1,952,153	2,499,874
Total bu	100,688,910	128,786,200	108,709,670	82,948,756

FLOUR—The market continues firm and very active at the recent advance. The receipts for the week ending to-day were 10,105 bbls, being 10,106 barrels, against 6,809 barrels the preceding week. Prices are steady and unchanged. A single firm sold 700 barrels in a wholesale and jobbing way yesterday, and other houses are engaged in an active business. We quote No. 3 white wheat flour at $7 50 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $8 85; red wheat flour $9 @; in sacks 25c off per bbl. Wisconsin and Minnesota leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $5 50@6 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 50; self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $5 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal $4 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY—There is a fair market with a firm feeling. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 @ ton; No. 2 $19 00@20 00; upland prairie $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@28 00 for No. 1; $25 00@25 00 for No. 2. Receipts for the week are 1,854 bales against 1,670 the previous week.

MILL FEED—There is an active market with a fair demand at steady prices. Bran is firm at $1 2@1 25 @ cwt.; shorts at $1 25@1 35 @ cwt.; middlings at $1 45@1 55 @ cwt.; chopped feed at $1 65@1 75 @ cwt.; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

MALT—There is little doing. We quote at $1 30@1 35 per bushel for Western; Pittsburgh malt is quoted at $1 40@1 50 per bushel.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The week's receipts were increased being 1,579 barrels making 2,289 barrels for two weeks. The market is a little easier in feeling but choice apples are still in active demand, while there is no inquiry for low grades. We quote at $2 25@2 50 for choice sound apples; poor to medium grades are in little request and neglected at $2 00@2 50 for prime; common lots are value, and cannot be sold at any price.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a dull market, and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c @ gallon, in kegs, for primes; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 @ bushel; medium $1 50@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The receipts by rail were 329 packages for the week ending to-day, making the estimated receipts for the week about 50,000 pounds. There is still a good jobbing demand, and a fair amount of orders, with a good prospect of improvement as the season advances. There was an increased firmness in sugars, and prices generally advanced 5c. Syrups were also in private dispatch from New York, which reported a sharply advancing market, but on inquiry, by letter, for previous quotations remain in force. Molasses and syrups are also firm, but quotably unchanged. Teas, rice, spices, fish, soaps, starch, &c., are tolerably active and steady. Prices current for standard groceries are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24c	Standard A	10@10¼c
Choice Rio	23c	Granulated	10¼@10½c
Prime Rio	22	Do extra C	10@10¼c
Good Rio	20	c Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	19	d Extra C—white	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10c
Rio, in papers	24c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Rio, in bulk	20½c	Cut loaf	12½@12¾c
Java, in papers	40	c Crushed	11¾c
Java, in bulk	35	Powdered	11¾c
Teas.		Granulated	11¾c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00		
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	*Molasses.* ₱ gall.	
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Strictly ch'e N.O.	75c
Japan	50c@ 1 00	Prime syrup	65c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Good	60c
Spices.		*Starch.*	
Ginger	20c@ 35	Ex. white grips	7½c
Rice.		Sugar drips	6½c
Choice Carolina	8½@8¾c	Lower grades	5½@6c
Patna	7½@8c	*Starch.*	
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Pearl	9½c
Spices.		Silver gloss	9½c
Cloves	55	Corn	10½c
Pepper	17½@18c	*Extra.*	
Cassia	32	Layers, ₱ box	$3 00
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Valentias, ₱ lb	12
Pepper	27	Prunes	9½@12 c
Candles.			
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap ₱ bx	$1 50
Stearine	16	Babbitt's best ₱ bx	7 00
Soda.		Do N. Y.	6 00
Bicarb. in kegs	6c	German mottled	7 c
Bicarb. in papers	8c		

The New York *Bulletin* reviews the sugar market for the past week as follows: Business has been mainly in refining grades, and centrifugal, which was recently quite active, has been rather neglected during the past week; as regards the causes of the further advance shown, it may be said, in part, to a steady demand, but it has also been largely due to the continued reports of the destruction of the plantations in Cuba, and to the belief to the conclusion that the crop, which, at one time, was expected to considerably exceed the last, will be no larger than that of 1873-4. A perfect reaction that it will fall short, is expected. The supply now here is larger than that at the same time last year, however, and the arrival coming in rather liberal. Refined sugars have been in fair demand, and firm. The home trade quotations have lately been 8½@8¾c for hard grades, and 10@10¼ for A, with other grades in proportion. The shipping or export demand has been fair at firm figures for hard grades—13-16@13¾c.

TOBACCO—There is not much that is new to report in the tobacco market, the wholesale and jobbing trade continues fair, and prices for some days, at steady prices. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		*Six Twist*	43@55c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	56@58c	*Natural Leaf Tobacco*	
Black Twist	60@65c	Western leaf	
Louisville Navy	63@68c	Wrappers	18@25c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	3@12c
Virginia Navy	56@60c	Ohio Seed wrap	20@22c
Virginia Tens	58@60c	Ohio Seed wrap	23@25c
Virginia Cav	68@70c	Connecticut (choice)	
Double Thick	63@66c	wrapper	60@70c
Flounders	63@66c	Conn. filler	10@15c
Bright grounds	56@63c	Havana wr'p's	1.25@2.50
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana fillers	$ 35@1 25
Rough & Ready	48@50c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Seed & Havana	30@75
Fine Cut	55@60c	Seed & Havana	60@150
Cut and Dry	43@45c	Havana	60@150
Scotch Snuff	65@75c		
Black Snuff	60@65c		

Fish—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do ₱ 100	6 50
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$22 00	Boneless codfish	
No. 1 mess	21 00	₱ lb	7½@8
Extra No. 1 shore	19 00	Whole fish, ₱ half bbl	4 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	₱ bbl	8 50
No. 1 shore	17 00	Lake herring, do	4 75
Extra No. 2	12 00	Lake trout do	6 00
No. 2 bay	11 00	Labrador herring	
No. 3	9 50	₱ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Georges codfish, medium, ₱ 100	6 00	Potomac do ₱ bbl	7 00
Large do ₱ 100	6 50	Round do	$7 25@7 75
		Boaters ₱ bx	2 25

Provisions.

There is a somewhat firmer market, with a very active trade and slightly advanced prices. The receipts continue liberal, being 9,981 pieces and 1,956 tierces, for two weeks, estimated to exceed 850,000 lbs, not including small packages of lard. We note sales of 500 tierces of lard, prime 15½c; other grades as to quality.

The foreign exports of hog product from seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday evening, and corresponding week last year, compare as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Pork, bbls	3,053	4,026
Lard, lbs	3,978,400	4,079,200
Bacon, lbs	3,016,300	3,102,900
Equal in pounds to	7,005,320	8,514,750

Portland and New Orleans not included in last week.

Groceries.

The trade in standard groceries to-day was tolerably active, with a good jobbing demand, and a fair amount of orders, with a good prospect of improvement as the season advances. There was an increased firmness in sugars, and prices generally advanced 5c. Syrups were also in private dispatch from New York, which reported a sharply advancing market, but on inquiry, by letter, for previous quotations remain in force. Molasses and syrups are also firm, but quotably unchanged. Teas, rice, spices, fish, soaps, starch, &c., are tolerably active and steady. Prices current for standard groceries are as follows:

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		Boaters ₱ bx	2 25

Petroleum.

MAY 6.—There was a quiet and somewhat lower market, the demand for refined benefit both being a shade easier. The latest phase of the action of the pipe-lines is, that one of the lines will continue to deliver to buyers, oil in its custody, on which notice was given by the other line that it would not receive any river shipment. The other lines will not deliver oil to barges although they have a large line transit in their pipes, on which, for owners gave due notice that they intended the other line for the method of transportation. There seems to be little question but that action renders the pipe companies liable for any damage resulting from the non-delivery, which will doubtless be large. In the mean time, the oil trade of this city outside of the consolidated lines is at a stand-still, and in connection with the Columbia Conduit Company, is likely to remain so, pending a decision of the oil across the West Pennsylvania Railroad track in barrels.

Crude certificates quoted at, wells, at $1 22½@1 25; United $1 20@1 22½; immediate shipment per A. V. R. R., $1 22½; delivered in this city ready to date of the falling off in demand, caused by the action of the pipe lines. The sales were very limited, nothing positive at Bradford or Parkers, and 2,800 barrels at other points. No barge oil is offering in this market at present. Later from the Titusville Herald says that the week the market has been dull and unsettled. Transactions in bulk have been much smaller than during the preceding week, buyers making selections to suit their wants, and could not for the purpose of keeping full assortments in stock. The jobbers have shown a disposition to avoid accumulations of any class of goods. Throughout the week the business in foreign goods has been dull. Plain black and colored silks have sold in small jobbing lots to the city trade, the lower grades selling more freely than during the preceding week. Dress goods have been in less demand. Hosiery, gloves and linens have been extremely dull. Prices remain steady."

The following is a revised price-list of the prices of the Pittsburgh wholesale and jobbing houses.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width	Price	Width	Price
Anchor A No. 1	36 10	Lawrence LL	36 8½
Penn Mill	36 10	Laconia E	36 8
Eagle No. 1	36 10	Laconia B	36 9½
Western trade	36 8½	Laconia C	36 9
Magnolia	36 8	Laconia	9-4 30
Wamsutta	36 10	Laconia	10-4 35
Conestoga A	36 7	Conestoga	10-4 35
Chippewa C	28 6	Waltham	40 13½
Nonatook	44 8½	Lonsdale B fine	44 8½

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwh't O.	27 5½	Lonsdale	33 12½
Suffolk L	36 8	Londsdale Cam.	36 17
Suffolk B	40 10	Frutt of Loom	36 12½
Hamilton A A	36 8½	Bay Mill	36 13½
Wamsutta	36 9½	Bay Mill	44 15½
Paragon	36 10	Wamsutta	36 15½
Bright	36 10½	Waltham	42 12½
Mill Sup'r Lim	36 10½	Pepperell	4-4 32½
	36 12	Pepperell	10-4 37½

PRINTS.

Anchor shirt'gs	8½	Sprague fancy's	8½
Cocheco shirt'gs	8½	Gingham fancy's	8½@9
Oriental shirt'gs	8½	Southbridge	8½
Sprague shirt'gs	8	Oriental fancy's	9
Regatta shirt'gs	8	Cocheco fanc's	9
Manet shirtings	8	Albion fancies	9
Haircloth cheviots	8	Albion solids	8½
Wamsutta fancy	7½	Simpson's black	9
Manchester fancy	8	" mourning	9
Richmonds	9	Merrimac	8½

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	Thorndike	7-8 11½
Conestoga A A	7-8	Portsmouth	7-8 12
Conestoga C T A	4-4 16	Portsmouth	4-4 16
" good sel'ds	4-4 20	Whittaker	7-8 31
" prem A	4-4 23	Whittaker	4-4 35

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½	Union	9½
Glasgow	10½	American	8½

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	33	Penn Mill, 2¼ bush	38
Penn Mill, 3 bush	45		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	28	Colored carpet ch'n, fine	35
Cotton bat	16@16½	Cotton twine	28

(By Associated Press.)

Gold closed at 115¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Money 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent.

STERLING

Steady at 487@487¼ for sixty days and 490@ 490¼ for sight.

GOLD

Opened and closed at 115¼, with sales during the day at 115¾. Borrowing rates 3@5 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $53,000, Specie shipments to-morrow will probably reach $350,000. Customs receipts $261,000. Clearings $6,000,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad mortgages quiet. State bonds dull. The stock market was firm at the commencement of business with Lake Shore, Erie and Wabash sustaining the market. Later on there was a general falling off with Union Pacific and Western Union the weak points, the latter going off on a report to the effect that the Assembly had passed a bill compelling telegraph companies to place their wires under ground in the city of New York, which was, however unfounded. The market in final dealings was weak and lower. Western Union fell off to 79, Union Pacific to 75, Lake Shore to 93¾, Rock Island to 104¾, and New Jersey Central to 113¾. The decline to day caused quite a bearish feeling in the Exchange and the short interest to-night is probably larger than for some time past. Rock Island earnings for April show an increase of $40 000 over the same month last year. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 156,000 shares, of which 9,700 were Pacific Mail, 37,000 Western Union, 28,000 Erie, 29,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Wabash and 31,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	25	Do preferred	58½
W. U. Tel	79	Wabash	12¾
Quicksilver	18	Do preferred	30
Mariposa	10¾	Fort Wayne	98
Wells-Fargo Ex	92½	Terre Haute	6
American Express	64	Do preferred	25
U. S. Express	48	Chicago & Alton	115
Pacific Mail	41	Do preferred	110
New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	35½
Erie	25½	Clev., Col. & Cin.	95½
Do preferred	40	Burlington & Q	115
Hudson	30½	Rock Island	103
Do preferred	131	Panama	150
Mich. Central	88½	Illinois Central	104½
Cleveland & Pittsb.	93¾	Chicago &

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 22, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 5, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.993	45	64	S.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.804	64	34	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.768	56	45	.....	Calm.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....29.883 Highest thermom. 65
Mean thermometer.. 55 Lowest thermom. 49

Was it a Zell?

It was reported on the South Side last night, that Zell, one of the alleged murderers of Martin Ammon, was seen to enter a house over there. The police searched the house, but failed to find the fugitive. The County Commissioners having offered a reward of $500 for his capture, Zell is just now an object of interest to the detectives.

Accident to a Fireman.

Yesterday afternoon John Blackburn, engineer of steamer 11 (Mechanics'), had his arm broken by a kick from one of the horses. The Mayor of Altoona, who visited the city yesterday, was inspecting the apparatus at the Mechanics' engine house, corner of Bingham and Ninth streets, South Side, and the accident occurred to Engineer Blackburn while he was assisting in hitching up the horses.

Another Smallpox Case.

A tramp called at the office of Dr. Smith, in Allegheny, yesterday, and requested that he be sent to a hospital. The Doctor, after an examination of the applicant, found that he was suffering from smallpox. He was handed over to the Health Officer, who took him to the hospital at Claremont. The man gave his name as Bitmer, and stated that he came from Cleveland. He left Wellsville yesterday morning, on a freight train, reaching Allegheny yesterday afternoon.

An Eye Removed.

Mr. Thomas Jamerson, of Petrolia, has, for the last two years, been suffering extremely at times from an injured and diseased eye, the sight of which was entirely lost. Yesterday, he, with his physician, Dr. J. W. James, of Brady's Bend, came to the city to consult Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue. It was decided to remove the eye ball as the best means of relieving his suffering and save the other eye. The operation was performed in the morning, and last evening he was feeling quite comfortable.

The Recitations on Friday.

The recitations by Clinton Lloyd, Esq., at Library Hall, take place to-morrow (Friday) evening, and not Thursday as has been stated. Reserved seat may now be obtained by the holders of tickets, without extra charge, at Kleber's music store. The programme includes scenes entitled "Shylock pleading the case" "The Baptismal Font" "The Bairn" "The Fall of Richmond," "Hans Breitmann ballads," "Antony and Cleopatra," etc. In fact there will be representations of a number of dialects, Irish, Yankee, German, etc.

The Industrial Exhibition.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There can be no question that the unfortunate selection yesterday by the Board of the Industrial Exposition, of Hamilton Hall, has killed the project dead! *dead!* past! Leaving out of the question that the site is out of town, and consequently will not be visited by a baker's dozen in a week, we have that incontrovertible fact that Mechanics' Hall was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," and that there is something in its surroundings that will surely kill any enterprise born within its atmosphere. And we are further assured that two-thirds of the subscribers already obtained will withdraw their support, and a large number who promised to subscribe will absolutely refuse to do so, unless a suitable site, such as Union Skating Park, is selected. It now rests with the Board to say whether the Exposition shall be a success or failure. If the site is not changed, it will not take a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to say that it will most assuredly be a miserable fiflure.

L.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Si Slocum" will be repeated this evening, with all the startling scenes and incidents which have marked its triumphant career thus far during the week.

Abbey and Adams, Lotta and Locke.

Next Monday evening, at Library Hall, an extraordinary strong cast will be given in the "Rover," and in "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing," which will be performed for the benefit of Mr. Henry E. Abbey—Lotta the inimitable, Edwin Adams, one of the most popular "stars" on the American stage, and E. A. Locke, a comedian of excellent abilities, form such a combination as is rarely to be seen. Mr. Abbey, the beneficiary, is well known as a courteous, clever and deserving gentleman. The sale of seats will begin this morning at Hale's music store, 140 Smithfield street. It is worthy of notice that the price of reserved seats has been placed at the popular figure of $1 00—a step which the public will be sure to appreciate.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The change in the bill for to-night at this popular theatre assures for its patrons a rare treat. Minnie Rainforth, the Praeger family, the Snow brothers and Miss Reese, Fred Aims, Herman, Lucy Clifton, Williams and the Zanfretta troupe will each and all do their best to deserve the applause so liberally bestowed.

FIRE INVESTIGATION.

Irquiry as to the Failure of the Independence Engine.

Messrs. Hays and Larimer of the Board of Fire Commissioners last evening made official inquiry into the facts regarding the failure of the Independence Engine No. 7, to draw water at the Workhouse fire. Richard Rowe, the engineer of the company, who had been suspended on the charge preferred by Assistant Chief Hamill, of neglect of duty in not having his apparatus in working order, was before the committee.

Chief Hamill made a statement regarding the matter and the unavailing efforts that had been made to get the machine to work. He said Mr. Rowe was one of the best engineers in the department, and that the Chief's action was for the purpose of preventing similar occurrences in the future.

Engineer Rowe stated that the engine had never before failed him in seven years: it had been taken entirely apart within about four months, and when taken to Claremont he believed her to be in the best condition. After giving up hope of making her work he had opened her and found a stone about the size of a medium walnut and some few chips in her chamber. This he did not think had caused her failure. He believed, however, that the gum valves having become heated had stuck to the stem, and thus prevented their working, in a manner to an inquiry from him if it had ever been the practice to take the engines apart and thoroughly examine them after such fires. This would require two hours or more, and an order or permit to put the apparatus thus out of service would be necessary. It had always been considered that as long as the engines worked well they were all right. As a thing there would have been no trouble in this instance; but it was not often that the machines were required to draw water.

A member of the committee stated that the practice with all machinery is to continue working while they run right.

Nelson Wood, foreman of the company, stated that Engineer Rowe always took great care of his apparatus, and had thoroughly examined the engine (without taking it apart) after the last fire, near Lawrenceville, at which she had worked.

After consideration, the committee ordered that the engineer be reprimanded by the Chief and lose the five days' pay. They also decided to recommend to the Board of Commissioners the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and he is hereby instructed to issue an order to the engineers requiring a careful examination of each engine in all its parts after service, with a view of ascertaining its condition; any defects to be reported forthwith.

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Quarterly Reports for Pittsburgh and Allegheny—The Out-Door Relief.

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The amount of out-door relief granted together with expenses connected therewith for the quarter was $11,254 20, as follows:

Medical attendance	$ 425 00
Salaries and wages	702 65
Medicines	411 25
Cash paid	3,247 50
Shoes	1,109 40
Incidental expenses	845 29
Coal, 36,161 bushels	2,254 50
Funeral expenses	457 75

ALLEGHENY CITY.

The report for Allegheny City shows that the total number of persons relieved was 3,222, who gave as reasons for application as follows: Destitution caused by old age or permanent disability, 39; by death, absence or desertion of husband or father, 424; by temporary sickness, want of work of male heads of families, and single men, 2,714; vagrants relieved out of the almshouse, 54. Of these there were white males, 1,450; females, 1,497; colored males, 137; females, 139. There were under seven years of age, 667; from seven to ten, 586; from ten to sixteen, 963. Total under sixteen years, 1,856. All over that age are considered adults, and are so classified in the report.

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The total amount of out-door relief of all descriptions, with the cost outside of the office of distributing the same, was $10,491 18.

OUR WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Committee—April Pay Rolls—Report from Engineer Morley—Overestimates on Hiland Reservoir—The Knox Proposition Rejected.

Chairman Brown succeeded in getting a quorum of the Water Committee last evening, and considerable business was transacted.

THE OLD WATER WORKS.

The pay rolls for the old water works for April were presented and approved as follows:

Office salaries	$ 398 32
Lower works	1,409 28
Upper works	492 09
Forty-fifth street works	308 65
Street hands, etc	1,288 33
Office bills, etc	699 98
Total	$4,516 65

Messrs. Harrison, Hughes and Epping were appointed a sub-committee to examine into the merits of a smoke consumer placed at the upper works on trial.

Superintendent Atkinson reported that he let the contract for casting the valve chamber for the Sampson engine to Mr. A. Hartupee, as he was the lowest bidder and offered to furnish the casting in the shortest time. The action of the Superintendent was approved.

WATER EXTENSION BUSINESS.

On motion, the committee then adjourned to the rooms of the Water Extension department, where business was transacted as follows:

The pay rolls were approved as follows:

Office salaries	$ 1,080 65
Foundations	4,627 46
Call's quarry	1,352 30
Street hands	39 95
Engineer's pay rolls	7,017 23
Estimate first pair engines	3,113 60
Total	$18,425 19

PAY OF THE ENGINES REFERRED.

Mr. Harrison moved that all estimates on the second pair of engines be laid over until the first pair are placed in position. He thought it was time to begin saving money some place.

Engineer Lowry was asked for information in regard to the matter, and stated that from his view of the agreement, the contractor could compel the city to pay the estimates while there was also a possibility of his being released from his obligation to forfeit $100 for every day intervening between the time appointed for the completion of the engines and the day on which they were completed. The motion was adopted.

OVERESTIMATE REPORTED.

Engineer Morley presented the estimate on the Hiland avenue reservoir, which showed that the total amount paid on the reservoir to date is $191,382 75, while the work done amounts to $183,566 43, thus showing that $7,816 32 has been overpaid.

Accompanying the estimate was a report, which was read by Engineer Morley, as follows:

In this estimate 34,352 cubic yards of material was used for puddling and soiling, which, at the contract price for earth excavation, amounts to the sum of $10,305 60 leave in accordance with article 10, page 12 of the printed specifications of the Hiland reservoir, when deducted from the earth excavation within the lines of the reservoir. Such deduction, I am informed, was not heretofore made, as the ground (but little more) was required to be cut by orders of the Chief Engineer to remove certain improper work without much blasting. I do not doubt but that these orders were judicious, and would therefore recommend that if the contractor should put in a claim for extra work done in the case that the amount of such extra work be carefully ascertained and that a just and fair price be paid for the same. In this connection it would be proper to take into consideration the important fact that a large amount of broken stone and all the sand used in the masonry by the contractor on this reservoir were taken from and won a part of the excavation within the lines of the reservoir for which the city has not as yet received any credit. I most sincerely hope that the committee and the contractor will meet each other in a spirit of fairness in relation to these matters, and that they will be adjusted upon the principles of justice and right.

On the 14,000 cubic yards of material formerly returned as puddling, 3,000 yards were used to make the embankment of the proper width, and simply occupied the place of so much earth embankment, were taken from the excavation within the reservoir lines and paid for as such and therefore could neither by the contract nor in equity be considered in any other light than as embankment. I have consequently deducted this number of cubic yards, which at the contract price for soiling, amounts to the sum of $3,06 50 from the classification of soiling. It will thus be seen that although a large amount of work has been done by the contractor from the time of his last estimate up to the present time, he has been over-paid the sum of $7,329 32.

The Engineer recommended in his report that the pumping works to supply the Herron Hill reservoir, (keeping in mind that the supply must exceed that of the Hiland avenue reservoir) be located on Craig street at about eight hundred feet north of Centre avenue.

IN BEHALF OF THE CONTRACTOR.

Jacob S. Single, Esq., attorney for the contractor, appeared before the committee, and in a lengthy address, stated that the Water Commission instructed the Engineer (Mr. Kennedy) to make estimates for both puddling and soiling, instead of making deductions as to the exact specifications required. He claimed that the old water Committee legalized a change in the specifications, and that the present committee had no right to open the question now.

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Engineer Lowry directed attention of the committee to the fact that the four large valve chambers for the engines for the new works had cracked since their delivery at the foundations. Each of the valves weighs sixty thousand pounds and cost $600. Mr. A. Hartupee, the contractor, has agreed to remedy the evil.

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On motion, adjourned.

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C. L. Goering, debtor. Register's report, with statement of assets and liabilities, presented and approved and order made for the meeting of the creditors on the 15th inst., to ascertain whether the resolution of composition had been passed in the manner specified, and show cause why the proceedings should not be confirmed.

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CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Hannastown, Westmoreland County, Declaration—Arrangements for the Coming Celebration—Committees, Etc.

We have already published the proceedings of a recent meeting in Greensburg, called for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the "Hannastown declaration" against the "arbitrary acts of a wicked British Ministry and a corrupt British Parliament." The committee appointed at the meeting referred to, the names of the gentlemen comprising which were published in Saturday's COMMERCIAL, have issued a circular containing the following:

ADDRESS OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

It is not often that the same generation which celebrates one Centennial of its own can have the joyousness of participating in its second, but such is the peculiar privilege of "Old Westmoreland."

Two years ago, with a modesty becoming her rank, Westmoreland celebrated the Centennial of her creation as a county, and on the 15th May, 1875, she will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the assertion of manly words of love of liberty, and the declaration of her people to resist and oppose, to the utmost of their power, with armed force, the arbitrary acts of a wicked British Ministry and a corrupt British Parliament.

More than a year before the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1876, there gathered at Hannastown, then the county seat of this county, and then far away in the West and upon the extreme borders of American civilization, an armed force of men, who, in words not easily to be misunderstood, declared that the cause of Massachusetts was their cause. The battles of Lexington and Concord had been fought, and Boston, in the hands of the British, was a city besieged by the minute men and militia of Massachusetts; but in those days news traveled slowly, and our people had not yet heard of the check upon British aggression. The lightning had not been grasped and the iron horse knew not the wilds of Western Pennsylvania. Enough, however, was known of passing events to stir the blood of men who, from love of liberty, fled the tyranny of the old world to seek refuge in the wilderness of the new, and to impel them to make declaration of their earnest purpose of resistance with all the means God had placed in their hands, and in the balance to cast their lives and fortunes.

To us descendants of the men who bravely defied the power of an empire, whose boast it is that "upon its borders the sun never sets," falls the filling as well as pleasing duty of remembering, with just and hearty pride which requires no apology, their good deeds, as we may hope that those who follow us may honor ours.

The scope of the Hannastown declaration, addressed as it was to the "whole world," can well be understood, and though perhaps lightly estimated by the wise statesmanship that then exercised despotic and arbitrary power, it came, when backed, as it afterwards was by three millions of people, to be finally heard and recognized as a voice that needed serious heeding.

As the first general declaration and resistance to the oppressions of the crown, it deserves our recognition and celebration, and with this intent all people are cordially invited to meet with us here on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1875, to revive and retain the traditions of the past—to preserve the facts of the present and enliven the hopes of the future.

To those who can find in their blood t at of the men to whose title this land is derived, veneration—to those whose fathers dwelt upon the soil of old Westmoreland, and their descendants, whose home is now the consecration of their nativity—to those of all counties who have sent a just and fair peace be paid for the same. In this connection it would be proper to take into consideration the important fact that a large amount of broken stone and all the sand used in the masonry by the contractor on this reservoir were taken from and won a part of the excavation within the lines of the reservoir for which the city has not as yet received any credit. I most sincerely hope that the committee and the contractor will meet each other in a spirit of fairness in relation to these matters, and that they will be adjusted upon the principles of justice and right.

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Bankrupt Register Kelso has decided that in the case of Eli Bailey, who was brought before him from the Workhouse, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, he has no jurisdiction and cannot discharge him, as he was committed from another county. Nevertheless, the commitment was clearly illegal, as no police magistrate has a right to summon a jury to try an offender.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of Samuel McClarkan vs. Moses D. Thompson, M. F. Clowser and Wm. Monell, is still on trial.

Edward Benle vs. Wm. Stroble; verdict for plaintiff, $84 50.

Kelly and Neal vs. W. M. Duncan. Action on a book account. Jury out.

Wm. E. Harrison, executor of James shaw, vs. Benj. Coursin.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of A. D. Gerwig to George T. Hetzel, the bond of assignee was filed and approved.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. & A Strouse to Samuel S. Fell, on petition E. B. Eckstein and D. V. Donaldson were appointed appraisers.

In the case of Albert G. Boley, vs. Martha E. Boley, James S. Young, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Watt, Lang & Co. vs. Beeson; Gainsford vs. Pa. R. R.; Hutchinson vs. Williams; Meisrath vs. Neville Loan and Homestead Associat.; Connelly, for use, vs. Savage; Voigt, Maxwell & Co. vs. Masher; Whigham vs. Cook & Co.; Kay vs. Pritchard; Taylor vs. Connelly; Landwehr vs. Stehle; McGowan vs. Nelson & Hill; Davis vs. Brunot; Fox vs. Barton; Lamm vs. Huckestein; Munson & Bailey vs. Campbell; Burgan vs. Riley; Irons vs. Potter ext'r.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury in the case of Alexander M. Watson vs. the Pennsylvania Company operating the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $1,800. This was an action brought to recover the value of an old dwelling house, burned by a spark from a locomotive running, as alleged, at a high rate of speed, and with a defective "spark arrester."

In the case of John Paisly vs. Sarah J. Tate and Griffith Clark, and the same plaintiff vs. Mary Jane Bedford, Griffith Clark, actions in ejectment for two houses and lots on Penn avenue, the jury found for the defendants in both cases.

Dr. H. H. Clark vs. Michael and Mary Berger. Action to recover $1,000 in gold. The professional services rendered. A son of the defendants, aged about fourteen years, had received an injury to the left leg, which necessitated the removal of a large piece of bone. This was successfully done, and the patient visited at intervals until his recovery. When the bill was presented, the defendants refused to pay. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Hart vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, still continues before Judge White. The greater portion of yesterday's session was devoted to hearing the testimony of medical experts as to the injuries of the plaintiff, and their probable cause. The defense is, that the principal injuries resulted from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

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Bacon vs. Germania Savings Bank; Wacker vs. same; Milton vs. Mellon; Moorehead & Co. vs. Kane; E. & H. Harris vs. Adams; McGinniss vs. Appel; Weigel vs. Hagerman; Carson vs. Schubert; McMahon vs. Macneil; Workman & Davis vs. Hardtmeyer; Bonnett vs. King; Seibert vs. Irwin vs. Fowler; Shafer vs. Seabilt; Strouss, in trust, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Frederick Ritmeier, indicted for assault and battely on oath of William Weld. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of the costs by the defendant.

William J. White, and others, indicted for forcible entry and detainer on oath of James P. Sweeney. Guilty of forcible entry.

Mena McCartney, indicted for illegal liquor selling, on oath of George Burghy. It appearing that a license had been granted to the husband of defendant, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Mary Hoeflinger and Henry Hoeflinger, indicted for illegal liquor selling, on oath of Mathew Keep. *Nolle prosequi* allowed as to Mary. Henry pleads *nolo contendere.*

David E. Hall, indicted for keeping a gambling house, on trial.

JUDGE EWING has decided that in the case of Wm. Stroble, verdict for plaintiff, $84 50.

Kelly and Neal vs. W. M. Duncan. Action on a book account. Jury out.

Wm. E. Harrison, executor of James shaw, vs. Benj. Coursin.

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CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Hannastown, Westmoreland County, Declaration—Arrangements for the Coming Celebration—Committees, Etc.

We have already published the proceedings of a recent meeting in Greensburg, called for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the "Hannastown declaration" against the "arbitrary acts of a wicked British Ministry and a corrupt British Parliament." The committee appointed at the meeting referred to, the names of the gentlemen comprising which were published in Saturday's COMMERCIAL, have issued a circular containing the following:

ADDRESS OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

It is not often that the same generation which celebrates one Centennial of its own can have the joyousness of participating in its second, but such is the peculiar privilege of "Old Westmoreland."

Two years ago, with a modesty becoming her rank, Westmoreland celebrated the Centennial of her creation as a county, and on the 15th May, 1875, she will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the assertion of manly words of love of liberty, and the declaration of her people to resist and oppose, to the utmost of their power, with armed force, the arbitrary acts of a wicked British Ministry and a corrupt British Parliament.

More than a year before the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1876, there gathered at Hannastown, then the county seat of this county, and then far away in the West and upon the extreme borders of American civilization, an armed force of men, who, in words not easily to be misunderstood, declared that the cause of Massachusetts was their cause. The battles of Lexington and Concord had been fought, and Boston, in the hands of the British, was a city besieged by the minute men and militia of Massachusetts; but in those days news traveled slowly, and our people had not yet heard of the check upon British aggression. The lightning had not been grasped and the iron horse knew not the wilds of Western Pennsylvania. Enough, however, was known of passing events to stir the blood of men who, from love of liberty, fled the tyranny of the old world to seek refuge in the wilderness of the new, and to impel them to make declaration of their earnest purpose of resistance with all the means God had placed in their hands, and in the balance to cast their lives and fortunes.

To us descendants of the men who bravely defied the power of an empire, whose boast it is that "upon its borders the sun never sets," falls the filling as well as pleasing duty of remembering, with just and hearty pride which requires no apology, their good deeds, as we may hope that those who follow us may honor ours.

The scope of the Hannastown declaration, addressed as it was to the "whole world," can well be understood, and though perhaps lightly estimated by the wise statesmanship that then exercised despotic and arbitrary power, it came, when backed, as it afterwards was by three millions of people, to be finally heard and recognized as a voice that needed serious heeding.

As the first general declaration and resistance to the oppressions of the crown, it deserves our recognition and celebration, and with this intent all people are cordially invited to me